

No. 552.-vol. xx.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

SIXPENCE.

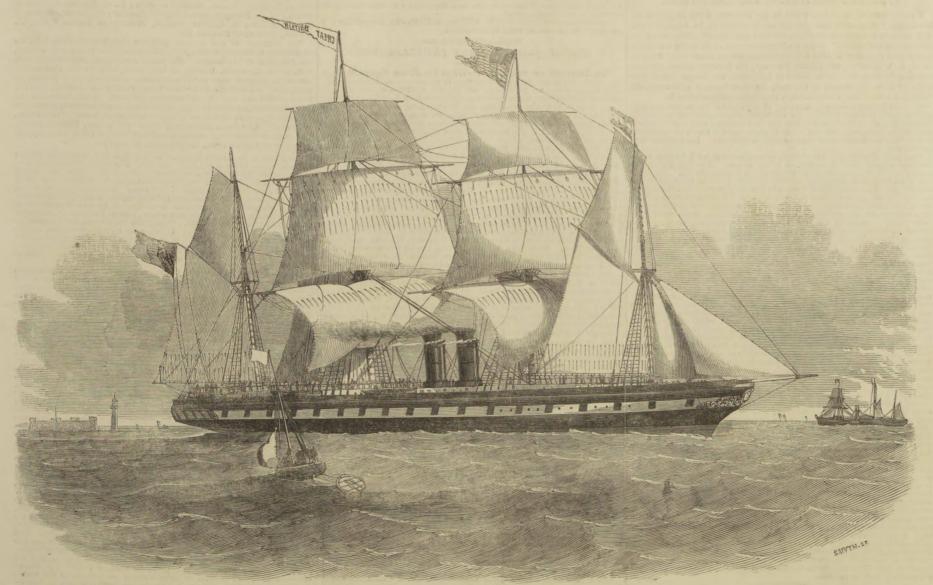
THE DISTRESSED HEBRIDES.

WHAT has been called the "Exodus of the Celtic races" continues. The return of spring has witnessed once more the flux of the emigrational tide towards the shores of the New World. The quays of Dublin, Cork, and Liverpool are crowded with Irish emigrants, departing to other lands, and carrying with them, in too many instances we are afraid, a feeling of bitter hatred to this country. They blame England for the evils that have befallen them in their own land, instead of blaming, as they ought to do, their own landlords, their own indolence, their own religious and party feuds, and their own listless reliance upon the easily raised but miserable root, the potato. Year after year the efflux continues. Strong men that are the very life-blood of a nation, and that will become so to that great kindred nation of America, which is destined in due time to overshadow the world with its power and glory, leave our shores in countless multitudes. The greater the numbers who emigrate in any one year, the larger the amount of funds received in Ireland in the next, to enable friends and relatives to follow to the land of plenty and independence. The potato failure is thus working a mighty revolution. It has caused the property of the Irish landlords to change hands; it has converted proprietors into paupers; it has caused England to spend ten millions of money for the relief of the people with as little real benefit as if the sum had been sunk into the sea; it has consigned upwards of one million of human beings-some accounts say upwards of two millions-to a premature death by famine and fever; and it has driven the very flower of the Celtic race across the Atlantic, to subdue and to cultivate the forests and prairies of the almost illimitable regions of the Far West, and thus to open up the long-buried East, and to menace Japan and China with a European invasion. This mighty emigration pays for itself. It seeks no aid from the public purse, but it should be remembered

that it establishes itself in regions that own no fealty to the Crown

The same, or, at all events, very similar causes have produced similar results in those other portions of the United Kingdom, which, like Ireland, are inhabited by a Celtic race, and which, like Ireland, has had no other resources for the support of the population than a very backward and undeveloped system of agriculture. The Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, with a moist, uncertain climate and a barren soil, far removed from the highways of trade, possessing no manufactures, and inhabited by a population that from the very earliest periods of their history have always increased faster than the means of subsistence, and which have been in consequence reduced to depend exclusively upon the very lowest and most easily raised diet on which human beings can subsist and propagate, have been visited with the same affliction as Ireland. The potato has failed, and the people have been brought to starvation. The owners of the soil have endeavoured to the very utmost extent to alleviate a misery which they were alike powerless to prevent and to remedy; but their kind sympathies and good wishes have far exceeded their means of being useful. Many of them are merely the nominal owners of their estates, and others are but little removed from pauperism themselves. The State, it is true, has granted relief, but such relief has either been slight and indirect, or it has been demoralising. Private and public charity have come to the rescue, but with the same demoralising effects, they have simply been enabled to preserve the people alive, without in the least degree bettering their condition, or affording them the smallest reasonable ground for the hope that their worst evils had passed away. The establishment of an amended Poor-law has proved as utter a failure as everything else that has been tried to cope with land have suffered, always with patience, and sometimes with despair. their native instincts and hereditary faith (which, even in

The Scottish Highlanders are a simple and quiet people. They have no religious feuds to distract the attention of the empire. They have no blatant and unprincipled agitators to thunder in our ears, and exaggerate undoubted evils till the tale exceeds belief. They have no one to make political capital out of their undoubted sufferings; scarcely any one even to allude to their unhappy condition, and to suggest a remedy. But, although they have suffered like the Irish, they are unlike the Irish in one respect—they have never nourished against their mother country any other sentiments than those of loyalty and affection. The Highlanders love their country. They also love the England for which their ancestors have fought, and for the battles of which they have provided, not only some of the bravest soldiers of the rank and file, but some of the most distinguished and illustrious generals which the nation has produced When they emigrate, to escape the miseries that too surely await them in their own land, they do not transfer their allegiance to a rival state. They go in preference to Canada, to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, and to Australia, and carry with them their loyalty to the British crown, and their affection to the laws, institutions, and religion of their birth-place. This feeling among them is as old as their misery, which dates back for at least eighty years. Mr. Carruthers, of Inverness, in his valuable introduction to the new edition of "Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson," which has just been published in the "National Illustrated Library," states that subsequently to Johnson's visit in 1773, the Celtic "exodus continued for many years. Even the war in America had little effect in checking the tide of emigration. Carolina was the favorite colony of the men of Skye and Mull; and when hostilities broke out, some hundreds of the exiles formed themselves into the 'Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment,' which continued in active service during the remainder of the war. There was scarcely an instance the mighty misery; and the Western Highlands and Isles of Scot- of the revolted Highlanders joining the revolted colonists. True to



THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP, REFITTED .- 'SEE NEXT PAGE)

rebellion, was a mistaken principle of loyalty), they adhered to the British Monarchy, and justified the eulogium which Chatham had pronounced on a former generation of their countrymen, that they served with fidelity and fought with valour.' The same principle still animates this brave-hearted but unfortunate people. Their loyalty follows them wherever they go; and, what is equally creditable to them, success attends their efforts immediately that 'they are placed on a favourable soil, and find in the certainty of an honest independence the stimulus and the reward of their enterprise honest independence the stimulus and the reward of their enterprise and exertions.

It is possible, and, indeed, highly probable, that means might be taken to improve the condition of the Western Highlands and of the Hebrides without the expatriation of the people; but measures sufficiently remedial to remove the effects of past errors, and to develop the resources of a soil by no means the finest in the world, are necessarily slow. The evils produced by the misgovernment or the mistakes of ages are not to be cured in a day, or a year, or a generation; and is the meantime the people die of starvation, or live on without hope and without stimulus, a burthen to themselves and their neighbours. Thousands of them would to themselves and their neighbours. Thousands of them would gladly emigrate if they had the means, and would seek in Canada or Australia new homes and better fortunes; and thus, while improving their own condition, diminish the pressure of misery upon those they leave behind them. But, as we have already said, the landlords are, for the most part, too poor to assist them in emigration. One of those islands has had the good fortune to come into the possession of a solvent proprietor, of a man of great wealth and untiring benevolence, who in a time of unparalleled distress has nobly exerted himself, not simply to alleviate the temporary misery. nobly exerted himself, not simply to alleviate the temporary misery, but permanently to improve the condition of the people. Sir James Matheson has expended a princely fortune in the island of Lewis, and has recently, at his own cost, provided the means for conveying to Canada no less than one thousand poor people, who were starving on the soil of that island. The letters received from these voluntary emigrants, extracts of which are now lying before us, prove the vast extent of good that has been in this manner effected. But the other islands of the Hebridean group are not so fortunate as Lewis. There are no such landlords as Sir James Matheson in Mull or Skye, or the countless smaller islands that cluster along the western coast of Scotland; and it has thosefore become recessive to make an appeal to the and it has therefore become necessary to make an appeal to the public on behalf of the people, who are willing and anxious to emigrate to Australia, if the means be afforded them. Australia urgently needs labour, and the labourers of Skye and Mull urgently need Australia. Shall not the two be brought together? At the present time a vigorous effort is being made on behalf of the prospectation a vigorous enort is being made on behan of the poor people of Skye, an island that has perhaps suffered more than any of the Hebrides from the disastrous consequences of the potato famine. "Nearly the whole of that island," as we learn from a document issued by the Edinburgh committee for the promotion of emigration from Skye to Australia, "is held in trust for behoof of creditors, who, up to this time, have given no assistance; and the landlerd seeming the properties are and the landlords, receiving no revenue from those properties, are quite unable to give the necessary aid." An appeal has therefore been made to the public in behalf of 400 families, amounting to 2000 persons, for such assistance as will enable them to transport themselves to Australia. We earnestly direct the attention of our readers to this important subject, of which they will find full details in the report of the speech of Mr. Sheriff Fraser, at a recent meeting in Edinburgh. The speech of Mr. Fraser refers exclusively to Skye, but the subject is one of national concern. The future fate of the Hebrides deserves the consideration of all our statesmen and philosophers; and if we can more fully develop the wealth and resources of our most valuable colonies, rescue thousands of people from starvation and death, transform them into independent labourers or comfortable landed pro-prietors, and improve the condition of large districts at home, and all by one simultaneous operation, we should surely lose no time in setting about it.

HIGHLAND DESTITUTION AND EMIGRATION.

A public meeting was recently held in the Hopetoun Rooms, Queen-street, Edinburgh, "to promote measures for alding persons to the Island of Skye, who desire to emigrate to the British colonies, but who are prevented by the want of sufficient means." The Lord Provost precided; and among the gentle men present we noticed Sir John M'Neill (Chairman of the Board of Supervision) Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Sir William Johnston, the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Bouverie Primrose, Mr. Currie, Sheriff of Bantishire, Mr. Fraser, Sheriff-Subtitute of Skye, Mr. Makgill of Kembach, Mr. Colquhoun of Killermont, Mr.

william Bowrie, Agent to her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, &c.

The Lord Provost stated that the object of the meeting was to promote emigration from the Island of Skye. The committee were anxious that it should be understood that the present movement had no connexion with any scheme of compulsory emigration, and that it had no other object in view than the beneat of individuals who themselves were desirous to emigrate. His Lordship then introduced.

of individuals who themselves were desirous to emigrate. His Lordship then introduced

Mr. Fraser, Sheriff-Substitute of Skye, who explained in detail the steps which had been already taken in prosecution of the scheme. The Skye Emigration Society, he stated, was established in Skye four or five months ago. Its object was to aid emigration purely and entirely voluntary; and he had come to ask support. not for any emigration movement generally, but for the help of those who had already applied to their society at Portree. They had in Skye a population which, compared with the resources of the country, so far as they were at present developed, was too large for the island to maintain. For several years back public munificence had been taxed to avert from that population the horrors of famine. The funds contributed for this purpose accomplished the main and great object for which they were intended—namely, the prevention of death from famine; but they had failed in doing that which they were not, perhaps, primarily intended to do, making the population dependent on their own resources; and now, after five years' suffering on the part of the people, and five years of contributions on the part of the public, the population of Skye were not one whit abler to provide for their support at home than they were before. When the Emigration Society was established, it was resolved, if possible, to place it on such a footing as, while it would have the confidence of the proprietors of the feland, it would also have the confidence of the proprietors of the feland, it would also have the confidence of the people, and bid fair for that of the public at large; and they circulated a short document, in which they told the people it was a question which each individual was to determine for himself, the scheme not being proposed on the footing of its being a necessary remedial measure for the population collectively, but simply as a question of advantage or disadvantage to individuals. The result of this address, which, in addition for right, to give information to all who chage to attend, normed the only against on of the movement to which the society had resorted, had been that already 400 families, including upwards of 2000 souls, had applied for the aid of the society, and he had no hesitation in saying, that, had there been any assurance of the society obtaining the means of affording sufficient aid, a much greater number would have been upon their lists. The society felt that when the people came forward so readily and frankly, they were involved in a grave and serious responsibility; for, if they were unable to procure sufficient funds to give effective assistance to intending emigrants, they might be exposed to the reflection, that, in a matter of such vast importance to the people, they had excited hopes only to be disappointed. They had, accordingly, resolved to appeal to the public for aid. They were desirons that the emigration from Skye should be to Australia, not only because of the peculiar fitness of the Skye people for that field of occupation, but because her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners afforded great and special facilities for emigration to that colony. It might be said that almost the whole expense of the passage was borne by the Commissioners, and that from their funds they could procure the means of effecting a change in the condition of the people of Skye, which would be beneficial both to the emigrants and to those who remained at home. (Cheers.) A very important difficulty, however, existed in the want of proper clothing for the passage, and the inability of many of the intending emigrants to purchase any. It was chieffy to supply this deficiency, and to provide for the extra expense attending the emigration of aged members of families, that further assistance was accordined who remained as home. on of the movement to w! by. It was chiefly to supply this deficiency, and to provide for the extra expense attending the emigration of aged members of families, that further assistance was required. Mr. Fraser concluded by expressing a hope that efficient peruniary support would not be withheld from a scheme which promised to be schemeficial, that it had been favoured with the approval of persons of all classes and of every shade of continon. ance was required.

On Wednesday a return was printed from the House of Lords, showing the gross revenue of the Court of Bankruptcy last year, and the amount of charges therron. The revenue was £79,794 3s. 5d., and the deficit on income £14,186 3s. 4d., making £93,880 6s. 10d. which had been expended in salaries, compensations, annuities, expenses, &c.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

In various Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have engraved the magnificent steam-ship the Great Britain, in the several stages of her history from the commencement of her building at Bristol, and her leaving that port in 1845, to her release from Dundrum Bay, and her arrival at Liverpool, in 1847. The ill success which had attended the vessel dispirited her owners from further proceedings, and the Great Britain lay in the north docks literally "a sheer hulk." To the eye of a sailor, however, and the lover of a fine ship, there was much to admire under her unsightly exterior. Her beau tiful lines and evident capabilities were so apparent to the practised eye tiful lines and evident capabilities were so apparent to the practised eye, that it was felt to be a pity that she should lie a wreck in port. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of Liverpool, who had formerly acted as agents for the company, then became the owners of the vessel. Three large contracts were immediately entered into for the principal part of the work required. The services of Mr. Patterson, the naval architect of the ship, were secured, as also the assistance of Mr. Croome, her Majesty's surveyor for the Bristol steam-boats, who has acted as inspecting engineer of the work. The contractors for the work were Messrs. Mackay and Miller for the deck-house; Messrs. Thomas Vernon and Son for the iron-work and shipwrights' alterations; and Messrs. Penn and Co., of London, for the engines. For the shipwrights' work a steam-engine was erected, and 350 men employed during the time the vessel lay in the graving dock.

was erected, and 350 men employed during the time the vessel lay in the graving dock.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the *Great Britain* has undergone any alteration in her form: that is precisely as it was before. The only alteration as regards the hull is the removal of the rolling plates formerly attached to her sides, which were found insufficient for their object. And whereas she had formerly nothing more than an iron plate about two inches deep for a keel, she has had an oak keel seventeen inches deep added, and bolted through with iron bolts: this is covered with zinc, to neutralise the effects of the water, and to make its surface smooth. The object of this keel is to prevent rolling, which it is believed it will accomplish. Her bottom amidships, for about 150 feet in length, is entirely new; and wherever there has been any chafing, new plates of the best iron have been substituted. The bows and stern of the vessel have been strengthened by the addition of double angle-iron framing, and this has again been further secured by three tiers of iron stringers two feet three inches wide and five-eighths of an inch thick, rivetted to the frame-work at right angles. There have been en new iron kelsons placed in the ship, running fore and aft for the entire length of the ship, half as deep again as those formerly in her; and there are box kelsons to support the engines, made of inch and a quarter plate iron, and three feet six inches deep.

inches deep.

The Great Britain will now be able to carry a much larger cargo than before—
probably to the extent of 1000 times additional. This capacity will be gained
partly through the space saved by new boilers, and partly through the construction of a deck-house, 300 teet long, and seven feet six inches high. New bulwarks
have also been erected around the ship, at an elevation of four feet six inches
above those she previously had, and these will be offurther use in protecting the
deck-house in severe weather, whilst the roof of the house will form a promemate
300 feet long, and perfectly protected from any seas the vessel may ship.

The dimensions of the Great Britain now are as follow:—

330 feet.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST.—When the Prince Regent, 90, Captain Harris, and Hogue, 60, screw-ship, Captain Macdougali, have reached Spithead, the naval force at Portsmouth will amount to 7000 men, with a first of steamers in commission whose aggregate horse-power is 3700. Giring a cruising range of ten miles to each vossel, with the eight sea going steamers in commission, and the half-dozen advanced steam squadron ready for service at Portsmouth, the whole coast of England, from Sneerness to the Isle of Wicht, could be efficiently covered by the Portsmouth force of steamers alone. Thirty-six engineers, thirty warrant officers, such as gunners, boatswains, carpenters, and some fifty stokers, have been attached for some time to the steam reserve at Portsmouth. The crew of the Excellent and other ships at that port, with the available marines, could man at least steamers enough to cover 80 miles of costs. The New Recruitting Districts in England.—In consequence of the abolition of the Coventry district, the Commander-in-Chief has re-arranged the recruiting district as follows, and the arrangement takes effect from the list inst.:—District No. 1, Head-quarters, York (lately Leeds); extent—counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rufland. District No. 2, Head-quarters, Lincoln, Rottingham, Leicester, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Witts, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Monmouth, and South Wales. District No. 4, Head-quarters, London; extent—counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Safolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Betks, Hants, and Herts.

The Minle Rifle.—During the present week the practile was continued at Woolwich, under the apparturendence of Mainr Brownings of the THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST .- When the Prince Regent, 90, Cap-

don, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hants, and Herts.

The Minie Rifle.—During the present week the practite was continued at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Major Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards. Among the visitors on Monday to witness it were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lleutenant-General C. W. Pasicy, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, and a number of officers of her Majesty's service. The firing was most excellent. Every dépot and every regiment at home will be furnished by the Ordnance department with 100 Minié rifes this year.

Service Augustrymynts.—He addition to the appointments mentioned

by the Ordnance department with 100 Minié rifles this year.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—In addition to the appointments mentioned lately, we have now to announce that Major-General Ochrane, late Deputy-Adjutant-General in Dublin, is to command the Dublin district, vice the Duke of Cambridge; Major-General Mausell, K.H., to command the Cork district; Major-General Mponald remains at Kilkenny; Major-General Thomas is to command the Belfast district; Major-General Napier continues in command at Limerick; Colonel Marcus Beresford is to command at Chatham. We believe that Major-General Somerset is to go to India, from the Cape, to succeed Lieutenant-General Auchmuty. Colonel Pennefather is to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Dublin, and Major-General Love, from South Wales, takes the command in Jersey.

CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN YACHT BUILDERS.—Mr. Mare, of Black-CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN YACHT BUILDERS.—Mr. Mare, of Blackwall, has invited the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, or any gentleman in America, to compete with a vessel which he will construct, in a contest similar to that in which the America was successful last year, to come off at Cowes in next August or September; the conditions to be referred to unpires chosen by the respective parties. Mr. Mare stakes £1000 on the result.

Messrs. Shaw, Maxwell, and Co. have contracted with the Admiralty department for the supply of about 300 gallons of sherry for the service of the expedition about to proceed to the Arctic Seas, which supply is ordered by the Treasury to be delivered duty free.

A lengther-ed survey was held on Monday at the Victualling Yard, Deptford, on the preserved meats and vegetables served by Hogarth, of Aberdeen, for Sir E. Belcher's expedition to the Arctic Seas, when, to the gratification of every one, all the stores, on examination, proved to be most excellent, and were received accordingly.

of every one, all the stores, on examination, proved to be most excellent, were received accordingly.

is reported that the Hon. Captain Rous, naval aide-de-camp to

was appointed to the command of the Neptune, 120, on the 1st

Regiment, shall succeed Major-General Brown as Commandant of the all Military Asylum at Chelsea. It has been finally settled that Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, late of the

Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

The officers and men belonging to regiments quartered at Chatham and in its vicinity are to attend and receive practical instructions from the engineer officers in the art of constructing field-works for the purposes of attack

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The inauguration of Louis Napoleon's new Parliament-the Grand Corps de l'Etat, as it is called-took place on Monday, in the Palace of the Tuileries. The ceremony was of a very grand and imposing character, and perfectly regal in its magnificence.

The Salle des Maréchaux, in which the installation was held, is the principal saloon of the central compartment of the Tuileries, known as the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and, though not of very large dimensions, is of such lofty height, that half way up towards the ceiling there is a second story, beneath the windows of which a cornice, with caryatides, supports a spacious gallery that runs round the whole apartment. gallery was occupied on the present occasion chiefly by ladies, whilst the floor and body of the hall was set apart for the functionaries and the "Great Bodies of the State," whom the Prince President was to address. The side of the room opposite the windows looking into the Place du Carrousel was fitted up with an estrade, on which was placed a chair of state for the Prince President. At his right was another chair of state, not quite so elevated in its position, for the ex-King Jerome, the President of the Senate, and only surviving brother of the Emperor Napoleon. At each side of the President's chair of state, and extending to the side walls, were placed seats for the members of the Council of State, the military household of the Prince, and the numerous staff which accompanied him. All the centre of the room was occupied with seats covered with crimson velvet; those on the right of the President's chair being set apart for the corps diplomatique, the Senate, and the limited number of persons invited; and those on the left for the Legislative Body. 'Great Bodies of the State," whom the Prince President was to ad-

nate, and the limited number of persons invited; and those on the left for the Legislative Body.

The whole of the hangings and ornaments of the salle were of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, the curtains and the draperies between the portraits of the Marshals of France, from which the room takes its name, being all of the same rich material. High above the President's chair rose a magnificant canopy of crimson velvet. The galleries round the room were also hung with velvet of the same colour, serving to throw in strong relief the gay toilettes of the ladies seated there. To add to the effect, gigantic chandeliers of crystal and git bronze hung from the roof, and reflected back in variegated tints the rays of light from the windows above them.

The large waiting-room on the left of the Salle des Maréchaux was reserved as an ante-chamber, or place for the preliminary assembling of the Legislative Body, whilst that on the right received the members of the Senate; a third room was set apart for the Council of State. The diplomatic body, and such persons as had received tickets of invitation to witness the ceremony, proceeded at once to their places in the Salle des Maréchaux.

diplomatic body, and such persons as had received tickets of invitation to witness the ceremony, proceeded at once to their places in the Salle des Maréchaux.

The doors were thrown open at eleven o'clock, but at a much earlier hour a vast crowd had assembled in the immediate vicinity of the Tuileries, particularly in the Place du Carrousel. The 49th Regiment of the Line was drawn up in the court before the Palace, and pickets of the mounted Republican guard were on duty in the streets outside. The members of the various bodies of the State began to arrive about half-past eleven, their carrisges entering by two breaches made in the iron railing which hems in the Court of Honour of the Tuileries; and before one o'clock the carrisges drawn up in the court occupied ten lines at each side of the grand entrance, each line containing twenty carriages. Before twelve o'clock the seats reserved for strangers were all filled, and by that hour nearly all the persons composing the great bodies of the State had arrived. Not more than sixty or seventy of the 261 members of the Lower Chamber, or Corps Legislatif, were provided with the uniform prescribed for the body. But the members of the Council of State and of the Senate were quite en regle in the matter of costume, and their appearance was very brilliant, the profusion of gold embroidery on their collars, cuffs, breasts, and skirts having a very gorgeous effect.

The diplomatic corps attended in large numbers, presenting a perfect blaze of orders, stars, ribbons, and embroidery. The simple dress of the Pope's Nuncio exhibited a striking contrast to the magnificent display made by the various ambassadors; viz. the Marquis de Valdegamas (Spain); M. Mavrocordito (Greece), Chevalier de Collegno (Sardina), Baron Fagel (Holland), Prince Poniatowsky (Tuscany), Lord Cowley (England), who sat next the Nuncio; Mr. Rives (United States), &c.

The Gouncil of State entered the saloon at a few minutes before one o'clock, and immediately the sound of cannon was heard, intimating that t

Bineau, Minister of Finance, &c.

The President at five minutes past one o'clock entered the Salle des Maréchaux at the head of this staff, and accompanied by his uncle Jerome, the President of the Senate. The whole assemblage immediately rose, and, as he advanced, bowing on both sides, towards the Presidential throne, he stopped once or twice to shake hands with some persons he recognised. He wore the costume of Lieut.-General in the army, with the usual cordon and star of the Legion of Honour. When he reached the fauteuithe was greeted with applause, to which he responded by bowing his acknowledgments; and, when silence was restored, he said, "Gentlemen, be seated." All having accordingly taken their places, Louis Napoleon, who remained standing, read in a loud and distinct voice, from a paper which he held in his hand, the following address:—

"Measieure les Senateurs: Messieurs les Deputés,—The Dictatorship that the

which he held in his hand, the following address:—

"Messicurs les Senateurs; Messicurs les Deputés,—The Dictatorship that the people intri sted to me ceases from this day. It is with a feeling of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the realisation of the Constitution; for my constant anxiety has been not only to establish order, but to render it lasting by giving to France institutions suited to her wants. You remember, gentlemen, that only some menths ago, the more I limited myself to the strict circle of my functions, the more was it attempted to confine me, in order to deprive me of movement and of action. Often discourage, I avow, I thought of abandoning an authority that was so disputed. What prevented me was, that I foresaw the occurrence of one thing,—anarchy. In fact, on all sides destructive passions became more exalted, and incapable of founding anything. Nowhere was there an institution or an individual to whom to attach oneself. Nowhere was there a right that was not disputed—an organization of any kind—a system capable of realisation.

came more exalted, and incepable of founding anything. Nowhere was there a right that was not disputed—an organization of any kind—a system capable of realisation.

"In like manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was buished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjunctures, was immediately re-established; authority regained its ascendency. Atlength, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution I submitted to it. I was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater as their functions will have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix in an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. The examples of anch are not far distant from us. Why in 1814 was the commencement of a parliamentary rejume, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been, on account of the war, led into the too absolute exercise of power. Why on the contrary, in 1851, did France applaud the iall of that same parliamentary rejume? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had been given it, and that, wishing to rule over all, it endangered the generated into license, and the other, in place of being the regulated exercise of the right of each, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all. That extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessanily seeing institutions, ill defined, sacrifice by turns authority or liberty, was perfectly appreciated by our fathers half a century since, when, on issuing from the revolutionary

and to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the senate and to the Corps Législatif the situation of the Republic. They will see there that confidence has been everywhere re-established: that labour has been resumed everywhere; and heat, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing. For the last four months it has been possible for my Government to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, even to elevate the position of the greatest number of the principal functionaries—and all that without increasing the taxes or deranging the budget, which we are happy to present you in equilibrium.

"Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which accepted the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, inspire us with a just hope of security for the future. For if peace is gnaranteed at home it is equally so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have every interest in preserving the most amicable relations with them. So long as the honour of France is not compromised, the duty of the Government shall be to carefully avoid all cause of perturbation in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards the ameliorations which alone can procure comfort for the laborious classes, and secure the prosperity of the country.

"And now, gentlemen, at the momen' when you are associating yourselves

sperity of the country.

"And now, gentlemen, at the momen' when you are associating yourselves with my labours, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

"It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such had been my constant anxiety, that transformation might have been accomplished long since. Neither means nor opportunities have been reaching to me.

wanting to me.
"Thus. in 1848, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Con-

wanting to me.

"Thus. in 184s, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent Assembly, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal to acquiesce in the Constitution might give me a throne, but I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 2d of December, if rersonal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a pompous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before, to do everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the prevent state of things, unless that file the state of things, unless of the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but If, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavour to sap the bases of my Government; if, in their blindness, they contest the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endanger by their incessant attacks the future prospects of the country—then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title, which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they, invested me.

"But let us not pre-occupy ourselves with difficulties, which, no doubt, have no probability. Let us maintain the Republic. It menaces nobody, and may reassure everybedy. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate anew an era of oblivion and conciliation; and I call, without distinction, on all those who wish to co-operate with me in forwarding the public good.

"Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed my exertions, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate us with its insp

Several passages in the address, especially those comparing the state of society to a reversed pyramid, and referring to the maintenance of peace, and the allusion to the Empire, were applauded; and at its conclusion the applause was renewed with some warmth, accompanied with Napoleon

cries of "Vive Napoleon."

M. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, next rose, and announced that he was about to administer to the members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body the oath of allegiance to the President and to the Constitution. Having read aloud the words of the oath, the Minister of State proceeded to call over the names of the Senate, each member responding to the call by rising in his place, stretching forth his hand, and saying "Je le jure." The Cardinal-Archbishops (five of whom were present—of Lyons, Bourges, Bordeaux, Cambrai, and Rheims) merely repeated the words without stretching out the hand. Nothing of note occurred during this solemn act of taking the oath, ex-Nothing of note occurred during this solemn act of taking the oath, ex Noting of note occurred during this stiema act of taking the oath, except that Count Portalis interrupted the Minister to remark that his name had been inadvertently passed over, and then swore allegiance; and on the Minister calling out the name of "General Pellitet," an officer rose and said, "My name is not Pellitet, but Pelletier; je le jure!" This latter incident caused some merriment, as the gallant General's oath appeared to refer to the correcting the error with respect to his own name.

to his own name.

On the names of General Cavaignac and M. Carnot, the opposition representatives for two of the districts of Paris, and of M. Henon, the democratic member for Lyons, being called out, there was a short pause at each, those gentlemen not being present.

The oath having been administered to the whole of the persons present belonging to the Senate and the Legislative Body, M. de Casabianca said, "I have now to declare the session of 1852 to be regularly opened;" and the ceremony terminated.

The President then withdrew amidst loud cheers, and returned to the Elysée. His reception outside was also favourable. The whole proceedings did not occupy an hour.

The Senate and Legislative Body met on Tuesday, in their respective Chambers, at the former Palace of the Representatives.

Elysée. His reception outside was also favourable. The whole proceedings did not occupy an hour.

The Senate and Legislative Body met on Tuesday, in their respective Chambers, at the former Palace of the Representatives.

In the former the President Marshal Jerome Bonaparte opened the proceedings with an address, in which he took a retrospective view of the past, and stated that the régime of the Empire was so powerfully constituted that its overthrow could only be brought about by a general coalition of the European powers, which in their turn were aided by treachery. He spoke of the coup ditat of 1851, and explained it by the prestige of the name of Napoleon, which name, according to his ideas, is the personification of order and of liberty at home, of in dependence, of national dignity, and of greatness abroad. The act of the 20th December sprang from respect for the only sovereign—the people—and for the advantage of the people alone was it consummated. He declared further, that the period of the Dictatorship had now reached its termination, and he pointed out that the Constitution was open to improvements. It contained but a limited number of principles, which sprang from the various institutions of France. He next pointed out the duties of the Senate. That Assembly was not called upon to make the laws; its character, influence, and functions were essentially conservative and moderating. Nevertheless, that Assembly possessed a right of proposing drafts of laws of great national interest. He entreated the members of the Senate to show energy, and he laid great stress upon that word, but he exhorted them also to moderation and elemency. (It is presumed that these words refer to a demand for an amnesty, which it is supposed it is to be preferred by the Senate.) He concluded his speech by stating that he believed his political career was terminated; but when the President appealed to his patriotism and his devotion, and that, too, after so many years of exile and of vicisitudes, and when Providence seemed to de

President, M. Billault, with a short speech, in which he said:

Placed under the invocation of the great principles of 1789, fortified by that Government spirit which marked the Consulate, these institutions have received an evident consecration by the scrutin by which we are elected—ours is the duty to infuse into them practical life. That is the commencement of our mission; and that mission, whatever may be said of it, is certainly not altogether without grandeur and authority.

We shall not, indeed, see the Legislature surrounded by parties which incessantly hold the Ministry in check, compelling it to concentrate all its forces apon its own preservation and defence, and by so doing not unfrequently enervating the power of the State. Whenever, as Ministers or Deputies, we may employ these Parliamentry tactics, it is to business now that we shall be obliged to consecrate them—serious and practical business. This is our part in the Constitution. It consists in voting the taxes, the discussion of the budget and of the laws. It implies not merely the right of deliberating freely and publicly, of adopting or rejecting, but also that of amendment, no longer, undoubtedly, with the same facility of improvisation, against which previous Assemblies vainly endeavonred to defend themselves, but with a degree of maturity which can only prove fatal to utopian projects.

M. Billault then read the following collective letter addressed by

M. Billault then read the following collective letter addressed by eneral Cavaignac, M. Carnot, and M. Henon, to the President of the

M. le President—The electors of Paris and Lyons sought us in our retreat, or in our exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would serve as a protest against the destruction of public liberties and the rigours of despotsism. But we do not admit that they meant to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to the point of repairing the violation of rights. We repudiate the immoral doctrine of silence or of mental reservation; and we refuse to take the oath required on admission to the Legislative Corps. We pray you, M. le President, to be so good as to communicate to the Assembly this declaration.

(Signed)

CANAIGNAC.

Paris, March 29, 1889.

Paris, March 29, 1852.

M. Billault, at the conclusion of the note, intimated that the determination expressed by the writers of it must be considered as tantamount to giving in their resignations.

The proceedings in the Chambers on the remaining days of the week

excited no interest, as they are regarded as mere registry offices for the acts of the President of the Republic.

In the opposition papers little or no reference is made to the speech of the President on Monday. The Assemble Nationale, however, ventures to state its opinion that the Empire is at hand. M. de Girardin, who had got leave to return to Paris on private business, has re-commenced writing in the Presse, from which it is inferred that the Government do not intend to send him into evil a grain. not intend to send him into exile again.

On Sunday and Monday, notwithstanding the immediate assembling of the Leg slative Chambers seemed to render" legislation by decree" a work of supererogation, those Dictatorial ordinances were issued in num-

work of supererogation, those Dictaional ordinances were issued in numbers more than usually large.

The decrees of Sunday extended over a large field of subjects. The first of these abolishes the state of siege, or martial law, in all departments of continental France. For the future, therefore, no arrest will be made, no prosecution allowed, but in conformity with the laws. The departmental mixed commissions cease their functions: the "commissions of grace," which sit at the Ministry of Justice, will, however, continue to exist for some time longer.

departmental mixed commissions cease their functions: the "commissions of grace," which sit at the Ministry of Justice, will, however, continue to exist for some time longer,

A second decree authorises the Minister of Finance, in accordance with the decree authorises the Minister of Finance, in accordance with the decree confiscating the Orleans property to the State, to sell a portion of it (forests), to the amount of 35,000,000 francs, in order to devote the produce to the aid of societies of mutual aid, of healthy lodgings, of credit, and for the aid of the poor curates' fund. The decree also orders, that, out of the proceeds, 500,000 francs a year, at 4½ per cent., shall be inscribed in the "Grand Livre," in the place of the properties which the decree of the 22d of January devotes to the Legion of Honour. The Château Rambouillet is to be appropriated as a seminary for the daughters of the members of the order who shall obtain a military medal, as directed by the decree of the 22d of January.

A third decree declares that the Civil Code—the work of the Emperor—shall henceforth be again termed the "Code Napoléon." Seven new senators are named; they are MM. the Duke de Montemart, General Petit, the Archbishop of Paris, General Pyat, M. Bineau, the Marquis de Barbançois, and M. de Heckeren.

The libraries of the Tuileries, of the Louvre, of Fontainbleau, of Compiegne, of Versailles, of Trianon, of St. Cloud, of Meudon, of the Elysée, and of the Château of Pau, are by a fourth decree subjected to the authority and supervision of the Minister of State.

By a fifth decree a new organization is created of the consistory of Protestant worship, and the fifteen members of the Central Council of the Reformed Churches are named. Admiral Baudin is president, and M. Charles Read secretary.

Further decrees regulate the jurisdiction in the navy; fix the period

M. Charles Read secretary.

Further decrees regulate the jurisdiction in the navy; fix the period of a month from the 29th uit. for the members of the law courts to of a menth from the 29th uit, for the memoers of the law courts to take the oath of allegiance; organize the Commission de Surveillance of the Sinking Fund, under the presidency of Count d'Argout; create and organize societies of mutual relief; authorise and approve the Statutes of the Lyons and Avignon Railroad Company, and approve the fusion of the Paris and Orleans, Centre, Orleans and Bordeaux, and Tours and Nantes Railways, and the convention between them and the Minister of Public Works.

The degree issued on Manday were confined to subjects of more im-

and the Minister of Public Works.

The decrees issued on Monday were confined to subjects of more immediate domestic interest. By these decrees, Messrs, Léon Faucher and others are authorised to open a loan on mortgage bank, in conformity with the late law on the subject. The decree applies to the seven departments in the jurisdiction of the Paris Court of Appeal.

The prefects of the departments have their salaries raised, and they are divided into three classes—members of the first of which will receive a salary of 40,000 francs; of the second, 30,000 francs; and of the third, 20,000 francs.

The sugar duties are thus modified:—Native sugar, equal to the first.

The sugar duties are thus modified :- Native sugar, equal to the first

The sugar duties are thus modified:—Native sugar, equal to the first type, 45 francs, foreign 57 francs, the 100 killogrammes; superior sugar to pay 3 francs more; colonial sugars to pay during four years 7 francs less than hative; refined sugar to pay 10 per cent. more than sugars superior to the first type; foreign refined sugar is prohibited.

Tuesday likewise brought forth its crop of organic decrees, one of which directs that an edifice is to be erected in the Champs Elysées similar to the Crystal Palace, and intended for public ceremonies, military and civil fêtes, and national exhibitions. By another decree the Councillors of State are ordered to take the oath of allegiance before the Vice-President of Council. The remaining degrees of Tuesday refer Vice-President of Council. The remaining decrees of Tuesday refer

to the subject of emigration.

The President held a brilliant review on Sunday in the courtyard of

The Fresheth field a brilliant review on Sinday in the courtyard of the Tuileries, and distributed crosses and medals to the 28th, 33d, and 58th regiments of the line, the 8th Hussars, and the 6th Chasseurs. He was received with enthusiasm by the troops and the assembled crowds. According to the Patrie, France and England are each going to send an extraordinary envoy to Brazil and La Plata, with the view of opening the commerce of the latter river and its tributary streams to the whole world.

Louis Napoleon, on the proposition of the Military and Civil Commission of the department of the Gers, has pardoned 40 persons condemned to transportation, who were on their way to Algeria.

Accounts dated the 20th ult. from New York state that at Washington letters had been received from Japan, in which it was announced that the Japanese had applied to the Dutch to aid them in enforcing what they regard as their version of the political doctrine of "non-intervention" with respect to the contemplated expedition from the

intervention" with respect to the contemplated expedition from the United States to their country.

In Congress, petitions had been presented in favour of an augmented grant of money to the Collins line of mail steamers from Liverpool.

From California there are advices to the 18th of February. They were accompanied by two million of dollars in gold dust. New diggings had been discovered at Butte Calaverass county, and the dust averages from two dollars to three dollars per pan. Two men—an Englishman and an Irishman—had been hanged according to "Lynch law" for robbery. There had been an excessive drought throughout California, which prevented miners working as successfully as they would otherwise have done. A steamer had been lost off the coast of Oregon. Fortytwo persons had perished.

From Central America we learn, under date Panama the 4th ult., that much distress prevailed there among persons who had taken through-

much distress prevailed there among persons who had taken throughtickets to California by the Independent line, there having been no steamer for the preceding two months. The Panama Railroad is opened to about forty miles above Chagres. Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Convelled Panama was deed. Consul at Panama was dead.

From Honduras we have an account of a fearful storm in the bay of

that name, in which five British that name, in which five British vessels were lost; one is the barque Bathurst. of London, with all on Board. The names of the others are

e advices from Northern Mexico confirm the accounts of the retreat Caravejal. He was subsequently taken prisoner by General Harney. From Bolivia, in South America, we have a change of Ministry anounced. The forces of General Cruz were defeated with terrible of Caravaial. slaughter near Longamillo, and a subsequent revolt and total dispersion

of his army followed.

By this arrival we have dates also from Jamaica, of the 2d ult. The weather was heatby, and agricultural prospects encouraging. The young cane crop was thriving well, and bid fair to exceed last year's.

The Kingston Journal states it learns with regret that Grey Town is regurded as being likely to be made the seat of misunderstanding between

Great Britain and the United States, by a somewhat similar atter being made there to that which was made on Cuba a short time ago.

INDIA.

The accounts by the overland mail this week are dated Bombay, March 3, and Calcutta, Feb. 21. From them we learn that the war with the Burmese was about to be immediately prosecuted with vigour. Negotiations having failed, and the Burmese continuing their insults, a force of 6000 men—3000 from Calcutta, and the same number from Madras—was to set out for Burmah on or about the 19th of March. A squadron, consisting of war-steamers, had already left Bombay for the same destination, and will transport the troops from Madras to Rangoon.

Sir C. Campbell's force returned to Peshawur from Michnee on the 15th of February. Sir Henry Lawrence had just visited the station. The tribes around were as mischievously inclined as ever, and plundered us

whenever opportunity offered.

The troops formerly ordered to rendezvous at Sukkur have returned to their cantonments, and all is quiet in Scinde.

Sir John Grey, having resigned the command of the Bombay army, was on his way home to England.

The Messrs. Osler have sent to Egypt, by the Viceroy's orders, two pairs of crystal glass candelabra, ten feet high. His Highness sent them to the tomb of the prophet at Medina, where they will be admired by hundreds of thousands of pilgrim worshippers.

OXFORD DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education, held at Oxford. on Wednesday, the following address to the committee of the National Societ was adopted :-

was adopted:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATING THE FOOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

1. We beg to record our grateful sense of the service done to the Church by the committee of the National Society in its correspondence with the Committee of Council, through his Grace the Lord President, in the years 1848-9, which obtained from the Committee of Council serveral important concessions to the Church.

2. That, while the board considers it the duty of all managers of national schools to teach the children of the Church the whole Catechism, it does not deem it expedient to call upon the committee of the National Society to make any fresh declaration on the subject, considering the terms, if known, sufficiently explicit.

3. That this meeting deems it expedient to claim as a right that the founders of Church schools should be entitled to pecuniary aid from the public grant towards the establishment of schools, from a share in the management of which all lay members of the Church are, as a matter of right, for ever excluded by the trust deed.

wards the establishment of schools, from a snare in the management of which all aly members of the Church are, as a matter of right, for ever excluded by the trust deed.

4. That in the opinion of this board it would be highly expedient that another form or forms of trust deeds should be added to those now adopted by the Privy Council, with a view to secure all ressonable liberty to the founders of Church schools, and which should allow of the following variations, amongst others, to be embodied in the trust deeds of schools at the desire of the promoters:—

A. An appeal on all matters to the bishop of the diocese.

B. A power analogous to that granted to members of the Church of Rome, for the officiating minister, with the sanction of the bishop, to dismiss a master or mistress, or to exclude any book, on moral and religious grounds, the bishop deciding whether the matter be one of morals or religion.

C. Power to require the master or mistress to be communicants.

5. This board is of opinion that power should be conceded to the promoters of Church schools to decide for themselves which of the various management clauses they will adopt.

6. Resolved, that the first resolution, of which notice has been given by the Rev. S. Robins, concerning the "national" character of the society, is ambgious in its expression, and would be mischievous in its results, since the society professes to be national only in the sense of educating the poor in the principles of the national Church.

7. That, whilst this board rejoices that the committee of the National Society have obtained from the Committee of Council such alterations of their original clauses as greatly remove their objectionable character, they strongly deprecate the framing by the National Society any general resolutions of confidence in the Committee of Council.

8. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the secretary of the National Society, with an expression of an earnest hope that the committee would re-open negotiations with the Committee of Cou

To obtain some participation of the powers of the Committee of Council

e diocesan boards. To giving the parochial clergyman such a voice in the appointment of teachers as shall give greater weight to religious and moral character and general capacity for teaching.

D. To give a diocesan character to the Government inspection, and providing

ssary securities for its exercise.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYEL AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDERW'S.—On Thursday week his Grace the Duke of Argyll was installed as Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. The ceremony took place in the library of the College of St. Mary's, which was crowded on the occasion by upwards of 700 auditors, including students. The noble Duke addressed the assembly at great length, and concluded by requesting the senatus to grant the students Friday as a holiday. The venerable rector then pronounced the henediction, and the meeting separated. His Grace was subsequently presented with the freedom of the city.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES —From the reports of the registrars of friendly societies in Scotland and Ireland, just printed, it appears that in Scotland the registered societies distribute about £20,000 annually in sickness, and that about 30,000 of the population are enrolled as members. In Ireland there had been exceeded by them in respect of deaths the sum of £115 2s.; sickness, £13 0s. 6d.; and a total expenditure of £225 18s. 7d. One society has paid £72 in respect of deaths, but does not provide relief in cases of sickness. INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYEL AS CHANCELLOR OF THE

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

In our Journal No. 511, we gave representations of the very elegant staircase and the magnificent saloon in Northumberland House. The Engraving upon the ensuing page represents the soirée held in this magnificent mansion on Saturday last, with the company assembled in the drawingroom. The room itself is a fine apartment, though in decoration it is simple and unassuming; the walls are covered with crimson satin, and there are a few pictures, chiefly portraits. The furniture, in the style of the Empire, is gilded, the coverings corresponding with the damask on the walls; and on the pier tables are some fine specimens of ancient china. The chandelier is of or moulu, and extremely massive. Amongst the suite of state apartments in Northumberland House is a small room hung with curious tapestry, made in Soho-equare about a century since. One of the rooms shows a good specimen of the style of decoration adopted by the brothers Adam, by whom much of the building was altered; and the appearance is rich, though quaint, and somewhat stiff in character.

At the Duchess' Assembly, on Saturday, the members of the corps diplomatique were present in great numbers, and the retunion was also

diplomatique were present in great numbers, and the reunion was also attended by a very numerous circle of the aristocracy. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was among the early arrivals.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BERESFORD, M.P. FOR NORTH ESSEX, SECRETARY AT WAR.

ESSEX, SECRETARY AT WAR.

THE Secretary-at-War in the new Administration, second son of Marcus Beresford, for many years member for Dungarvon in the Irish Parliament, and of Lady Frances his wife, youngest daughter of Joseph first Earl of Miltown, born in 1798, was educated at Eton, and went at a very early age to Oxford, where he took a second class in classics, and immediately after entered the army as a Cornet in the 9th Lancers. In 1825 he was gazetted to an unattached company, by purchase; and in the beginning of the following year he exchanged to full pay as a Captain in the 12th Lancers, then under the command of that distinguished officer Colonel (now General) Brotherton. In December of that year he marched out of Hounslow Barracks in command of a squadron of that regiment en route to Portugal, in the expedition sent out by Mr. Canning, and was the first cavalry officer that landed at Lisbon.

He remained in the 12th Lancers till January, 1831, when he received his promotion as a Major Unattached; after which period he chiefly resided for the next seven years upon his property in the county of Wicklow, attending to the duties of a country gentleman and magistrate.

In 1837 he contested the city of Waterford against Massey, Waren Lin 1837 he contested the city of Waterford against Massey.

1837 he contested the city of Waterford against Messrs. Wyse and Winston Barron, but, after an arduous struggle, was defeated.

In 1841 he was returned for the borough of Harwich, and during the

In 1841 he was returned for the borough of Harwich, and during the time that he represented that borough he gained the character for consistent principles and determined energy which induced the Protectionist party in North Essex to select him as their candidate, when Mr. C. G. Round consented to be put in nomination for the University of Oxford. He fought a severe and determined contest for the northern division of Essex in 1847, against Mr. Grindon Barlow, of Wavertree Park, and gained that election by a majority of 735.

Mr. Beresford, in 1845, took the most prominent part in opposing Sir R. Peel's permanent endowment of Maynooth; and in 1846, when the same Minister brought forward his measure for a repeal of the Cornlaws, he immediately attached himself to his old brother officer, Lord G. Bentinck, and proved himself instrumental in forming that party in the House of Commons which so determinedly and unflinchingly resisted every Free-trade measure, and finally expelled Sir R. Peel from power. The party, when formed, unanimously requested Mr. Beresford to undertake the parliamentary management of that opposition; and he continued his zealous and energetic exertions in that position as head of continued his zealous and energetic exertions in that position as head of the staff during six successive and arduous sessions. On the formation of the present Administration, Lord Derby at once

nominated him to the office of Secretary at War, and we believe that few appointments have given more satisfaction to the Protectionist party, as they consider it a good reward for consistent principle, and for a rigorous discharge of a laborious and difficult task for such a length of

The Right Hon. Secretary's elder brother fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was specially mentioned for his gallant conduct in the Duke of Wellington's despatch.

HENRY JAMES BAILLIE, ESQ., M.P. FOR INVERNESS-SHIRE, SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

MR. H. J. BAILLIE, eldest son of Colonel Hugh Baillie, of Redcastle and Tarradale, born March 15th, 1804, was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. He spent a considerable time abroad, and in



MAJOR WILLIAM BERESFORD, M.P., SECRETARY-AT-WAR.-FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

HENRY JAMES BAILLIE, ESQ., M.P., SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

1840 was returned to Parliament for the county of Inverness without opposition, and for which, at the subsequent elections, he has also been returned unopposed.

Early in the session of 1841 he obtained a committee to consider the subject of the distress them so severely felt, and which had so frequently visited the inhabitants of the western districts of the Highlands of Scotland; and, as the only means capable of affording complete relief, and effecting a permanent improvement of the condition of the people, he recommended a system of emigration, to be carried on and regulated by the Government.

In 1842 he called the attention of the House to the subject of the war.

served only, at an enormous cost of money and life, to heighten the horrors of the slave trade.

Except as to sugar, Mr. Baillie was a supporter of the Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, and, of late, has chiefly devoted himself, and with no small earnestness, to questions of colonial policy, as to which he on many occasions proposed votes of censure upon the late Administration.

The honourable member married, in 1840, the eldest daughter of the sixth Viscount Strangford, well known as the author of "Historic Fancies."

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotyne by Claudet.



HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S ASSEMBLY, AT NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE. -THE BALL-ROOM. - (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS

FASHIONS

pour, valencias, and taffetas of every kind. The valencias especially are very récherché. The latest style is to wear them Chinés, with Albanian stripes; satinés, of marked colours, as blue or cherry-colour, upon a grey Chiné ground, or black upon a green ground, or dark cherry glacé de noir. These are the favourite nuances; but there is a great variety to select from. Taffeta dresses are very much worn, generally with three flounces, the ground of which is white, with light-coloured patterns, usually green, the shade being darker at the edge of the flounce, and growing lighter near the top: others are covered with flounces of every shade, running patterns, or single bouquets of fresh and brilliant colours. Many of these stuffs somewhat resemble the Persian patterns, which made such an impression when first introduced to Europe. The plain stuffs (of one colour) are generally trimmed with velvet, either black or of the same colour with the stuff, or trimmed with embroidery. The new dresses, of light and plain materials, as nankeen, pique blanc, &c., will be trimmed with broderies galons of the same colour—a hint for ladies to prepare themselves for the coming season. There is a new style, also, which consists in replacing the three flounces by one flounce as large as the other three, reaching to the bottom of the dress, and ending with large mitres, not very deep; the top of the flounce is also indented with smaller mitres. Indian cachmeres are most worn at present.

Of mantelets, the three shapes now used are the form Chambord, the scarf mantelet, and the plain mantelet. We have seen one lately in a

Of mantelets, the three shapes now used are the form Chambord, the scarf mantelet, and the plain mantelet. We have seen one lately in a new colour, called bleuette (between bleu de France and light blue), made entirely of bandes bouillonnées joined together by rows of small plaited ribbons No. 4. This was a very new style, too new perhaps. Another mantelet imitates behind a long shawl, with two pointes falling one over the other, encased with black velvet bands, upon a ground of taffetas marron.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Girl's capote of white taffetas, with a single knot of flat bows, plain ribbons, and the capote rather open; a little velvet jacket, a revers, in the waistcoat shape, rather tight to the waist, with a single row of buttons in front, forming a kind of point behind; the jupe of Scotch poplin, reaching to the knee, pantaloon of percale, with English embroidery; buttons in English leather, edged with Turkish satin.



WALKING DRESS.

Waistcoat of white bazin, embroidered in front, cut straight, and ornamented with English broderie, bent so as to imitate pockets; muslin sleeves furnished with a lace flounce, ending in a little mitred broderie; the top of the flounce furnished with a little valencienne, about an inch wide. Waistcoat in bazin, with imitation revers, and the centre with embossed column, the inside of the revers in muslin, two rows of Malines lace, and pockets to match.

Capotes of white crape, with a willow feather, rather short; fur-ished inside with trimmings of white roses slightly tinted and green foliage.

Mantelet of black taffetas, ornamented with velvet arabesques running round; two rows of lace; robe à disposition, three flounces, wide sleeves, under-sleeves in muslin.

Walking-dress worn buttoned, with wide skirts, and coming more forward than the evening coat; a shawl waistcoat in cashmere, a single row of buttons; trowsers without straps, in woollen stuff, Scotch plaid pattern.

Bonnet of pearl-grey taffetas; the leaf ornamented with two rows of velvet; the crown covered in velvet, with a slight fringe of about a quarter of an inch; the crown flat. Mantelet of taffetas bleuette with two mitred flounces, furnished in front and at the top of the upper flounce with a rew of ruche à la vieille and with four other ruches, with intervals of from one inch and a half to two inches, according to the figure of the wearer.

Boys' Russian Costume.—Hat with the leaf turned up; the feather

Boys' Russian Costume.—Hat with the leaf turned up; the feather fixed in the leaf and almost flat. Blouse in light brown (marron) cloth, fitting tight to the waist, furnished with buttons, wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow, allowing sleeves of white bazin, a little tightened to the arm, to be seen. Trowsers to match, with long gaiters. This costume may be made for the summer also; in nankeen and other light stuffs suitable to the season.

Open-worked Straw Bonnet.—The crown a little rounded, furnished with tufts of white roses, the last of which are joined together behind, between the curtain and the crown.

Morning Cap, with embroidered and twisted bands, furnished on the top with little knots of rose ribbons.

Little House cap, in taffetas rose, with velvet galon, ornamented with black lace, and with flat bows of rose ribbons underneath.

Coiffure in ribbons of green satin, flat upon the top of the head, with flat bows upon the side, and large and falling on one side. The dress of moire antique, uni noir, ornamented with a flat velvet berthe, and also with a flat black velvet basque, wide sleeves, with a falling garniture of lace, and furnished with a broad velvet ribbon, terminated garniture of lace, and furnished with a broad velvet ribbon, terminated by a knot.

The following is from Le Follet:-

The robes de chambre are exceedingly beautiful. First is one of white cachemire, with a border of large palms; the fronts have large palms reaching to the waist. It is closed with bows of chind ribbon to match the colour of the palms. The body is drawn and high; the pagodes sleeves have two frills with bows of ribbon. A large pelerine falls over the body, very deep behind, pointed in front, and sloped ever the arms; it is trimmed with frills to match the sleeves. The other robe, destined for the trousseau of a fashionable lasy, is of Napoléon blue, gross d'Athènes, slightly wadded and lined, with china rose-coloured sarsenet. The back is plain, without side-seams; the fronts have five large flat plaits from the shoulder to the waist; the skirt is floating and open, showing the under-skirt trimmed with a broad insertion, with a Valenciennes lace on each side. The under sleeves are closed at the wrists with a narrow insertion band, edged with Valenciennes. A small hood, similar to a pelerine, is trimmed with a scolloped ribbon. A blue silk cord fastens the whole round the waist.

The fanchonneties are very becoming with the morning dress; they are both graceful and youthful. Embroidered muslu waistcoats with four frills of Valenciennes are much worn, with a light silk shirt, with twelve flounces trimmed with narrow velvets, galons, or a row of fringe, resembling ruches more than flounces. Silk dresses are woven with stripes of a darker shade or contrasted colours on the flounces. Brocaded dresses are much worn; dark rich colours with bright flowers are generally preferred. The skirts are made plain; the bodies high; full behind at the waist; open in front, with bands crossing the chest, and basquines cut in darks round the waist; the sleeves cut to match, and trimmed with a deep fringe to match the dress. Some of these dresses are made



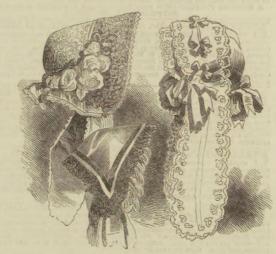
APRIL,

EVENING DRESS.

with a waistcoat and jacket of the same material, trimmed with galons or narrow

velvets.

Some elegant dresses have lately been seen at a distinguished ball, among which was a robe of white maire antique, with a double skirt; above each hem was placed a broad open plait of pearl beads. The body and sleeves à la grecque were edged, as narrow plait to match. A pearl cord with four tassels completes this beautiful toilette. The coiffure was a résilte of pearls, from which escape two white feathers, passing over the bandeaux and falling behind the ears. A single row of pearls round the neck; a cameo bracelet on one arm, and a miniature set with brilliants on the other. The sleeves were raised with small pearl brooches, and a much larger one was fixed on the front of the body. Another robe was of cerise-coloured lampas with white wreaths. Two point d'Alencon flounces, with basque and berthe to match. An échelle of diamonds and rubles upon the body; ornaments on the sleeves to match. Bonquet of



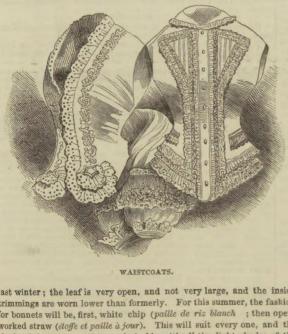
BONNET AND CAP.

tea roses in the hand; a wreath of the same flowers in the hair. Robe of lilac tulle; five skirts worked with silver, the bottom of each edged with a "Tom Thumb" fringe of silver. Pompadour body, with five bouillonnes on the front piece, with passementerie of silver between each; sleeves to match. The conflure is a wreath of velvet cak leaves and silver tassels.

Among the toilettes embroidered in gold or silver we have seen one of new design; it was a robe of white crape, trimmed with five flources, edged with a waved silk and gold fringe; above each of these fringes were five rows of dull and brilliant braid plaited. A berthe composed of five frills matching the flounces; short sleeves to correspond.



BOY'S RUSSIAN DRESS.



WALKING DRESS.

AT length the fine weather enables us to give the Spring Fashions in all their freshness. The Champs Elysées have put forth their full splendour, and the open carriages allow us to estimate the toilettes of the opening season. That which first strikes us is the prevalence of light shades for dresses and bonnets: while particularly prevails. In bonnets, blue, rose-colour, mauve, light green, and indeed all the lightest hues, are greatly in vogue: they are generally en crepe, and of the capole form. The crown is usually flat, instead of being rounded as they were

last winter; the leaf is very open, and not very large, and the inside trimmings are worn lower than formerly. For this summer, the fashion for bonnets will be, first, white chip (paille de riz blanch; then openworked straw (stoffe et paille à jour). This will suit every one, and the shade of the straw combines admirably with all the light shades of the season, especially with the rose, the blue, and the mauve. The dresses which we have hitherto noticed are, owing to the season, in alpaca, bar-



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Sunday, April 4.—Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Monday, 5.—Goldsmith died, 1774.
TUESDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.
Wednesday, 7.—Sun rises 5h. 23m., sets 6h. 42m.
THUESDAY, 8. Maunday Thursday.
FRIDAY, 9.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 10.—Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

			F	OR TE	E WE	EK EI	NDING	APRI	L 10, 1	1852.		
80	nday	Mo	nday	Tue	sday	Wedn	eaday	Thu	sday	Friday	Satur	day
ME 273	h m 2 5	h m 2 25	h m 2 45	h m 3 5	h m 3 30	h m 3 50	h m 4 10	M h m 4 30	h m 4 55	M h m h 5 15 5	M h m 35 6 0	h m 6 25

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management

PRENCH PLAYS .- ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce, that on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, the following eminent artistes—MM Regnier, Leident Roger, and P-ul Laba; Milled Denain and Marquet, will appear together in the popular new Comedy of MADEMOISELLE BELLA SELLIERE, written by MM Jules Sandeau and Regnier. On Wednesday Evennes, April 14th, will be produced, for the first time is this country, Beaumarchair selebrated Jomedy of LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE; ou La Precaution Inulia The Engagements of fidile Rose Cherl and M Numa will commence on the 1st of May.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THER TIPE. DOVAT.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. — During PASSION WEEK.—C H ADAMS'S ORRERY.—27d Year in London.—On MONDAY, APRIL 5, and during the Week, Good Friday excepted, Mr. ADAMS will have the hearur to deliver his ANNUAL LECTURE on ASTRONOMY. The Orrery will this year represent 22 Panets Begin at 8, and about 10. Stalls, 38; Boxes. 25; Pik. 1s; Private Boxes, Haif a Guinea and One Guinea, at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.-Proprietor Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY. Toesday, Wednesday, and Thursd conduced the most astomading feats of Equestrianism, introducing the stupendous or Olympian competitors. In addition to the SCENE'S in the CIKCLE, the BEDULIN Ill execute their pleasing and wonderful performances, together with Benor HERNIY belavated Tight-rope Dancer; commencing precisely at 7. On Easter Monday the full re-open, with a new Grand Military Spectacle, criticle 4 Bonaparte in Egypt; title of Aboukit."—Box Office open from 1 it fill 4 delity.

- ENRY SMITH at the SURREY THEATRE. HENRY SMITH will give his celebrated VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT at the SI
THEATRE on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday next, April 5th, 6th, 8th, and
-Boxes, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d. Doors open at half-past seven, commence at eighthe Eyre Arms, 8t John's Wood, on Monday, April 12th; Crosby Hall. Tuesday, April

CADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—LOVE'S ENTERTAIN-MENTS.—These celebrated and well-established entertainments are nightly attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. Mr.Love will appear at Saulier's Well-Theatro on TUESDAY, APRIL'6; Wednesday, April 7; Thursday, April 8; and Saturday, April 10. His will present his entertainment, entitled LOVE's LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by the far-famed Colloqy of "Past Ten o'Clock; or, the Watchman," who will be heard proclaiming the hour of the night at a distance of at least a quarter of a mile from the theatre; with other entertainments. Planoforte, H S May; Harp, Ap Thomas. Doors open at Seven, Blegin at Half past Seven. Dress Circle, 33; Buxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, 81s and 31s 6d.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — The SECOND CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY in EASTER WEEK.—Conductors, M Berliez and Dr Wylde. In compliance with numerous inquiries, the Directors beg to an anounce that the Dramatic Symphony of ROMKO and JULIET, by Hector Beer los, shall be nounce that the Dramatic Symphony of ROMINO and JULIER, of repeated as soon as the necessary arrangements will admit. WILLERT BEALE, Secretary.

MILLERT BEALE, Secretary.

ACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL,—Conductor, Mr Costa.—Next WEDNESDAY, 7th of APRIL, HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr Sisma Reeves, and Herr Formès. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter-hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 Performers. Tickets, 35; Reserved, 5s; Central Area, numbered Seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-hall.

MRS. GIBBS (formerly Miss Graddon) will by request give one more MUSICAL LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING, APAIL 5, at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, which, owing to other engagements, will positively be the last. Tickets, tay Reserved Seats, 23. To commence at 8 o'clock. Communications to 54, Albuny-article,

M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC.

Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLEY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls,

numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall overy day from Eleven

to Four), Sr, area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 2s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 2s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 2s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 2s; a

EXETER-HALL.-Mr. ALLCROFT'S GRAND MUSICAL HARLIEK-HALL.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, TUESDAY EVENING next, April 6th, at which will app.ar:—Vocalists—Mesdames L. Pyne, Sims Reeves, Favanti, Dolby, Poole, M'Alpine, Messent, Allayne, E. Garcia, F. Lablache, Law, and Miss E. Phillips (daughter of H. Phillips, Eq.): Messrs Sims Reeves, Wrighton, Swift, Brandt, H. Phillips, Leffler, Durand, Drayton, and F. Lablache, Ins'rumentalists—Miss Goddard; Messrs. Richardson, Case, De Munck, Sivori, Bottein, Her Bommer, Messrs. Distin, and the Hungarian Musical Company. Leader, Mr Thirlwall. Conductors:—Messrs F Mort and Amechinez. Tickets, 1s, 2s, 4s, stalls 7s, at 15, New Bendstreet, and all Music Warehouses.

MR. J. L. TOOLE'S Second DRAWINGROOM ENTER-R. J. L. LUCILE S DECOME DIVAR WINGING OF The PARTY LATE LATE TAINENT—Mr TOOLE, assisted by the CITY HISTRIONIC CLUB, will have the ur of presenting, at the WALWORTH LITERARY INSTITUTION, Carter-street, Walnerod, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 7. Popular and Humorous Gelechia MONOPOLYLOGUE, "Trying a Magistrate;" the ELECTION, "Something at it and other Characteristic Sketches. Pianoforte, Mr G F Taylor Commence, \(\frac{1}{2}\) nad other Characteristic Sketches. Pianoforte, Mr G F Taylor Commence, \(\frac{1}{2}\) nador-place, Walworth; and EITH, Prowse, and Co, 48, Cheapside.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES overy Night. Admission, 5d; per quarter, £1 ls. Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room to entie with grace and freedom, and take part in this Fashionable Amusement in Six Private Levsons, for £1 ls. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on EASTER MONDAY, April 12. Admission, 1s.

DANORAMA of the ANCIENT CITY of SALZBURG, in

INDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Bake szazır, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d. Painted by Mr P Philip cois Haghe, and Mr Knell. The Scence arranged by Lieutennt-Colonel Luard, 1s wn and other Original Sketches. The Museum's open has an heur before each Exh

DASSION WEEK.—BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERGSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W Bowelley from drawings made on the spot, exhibiting Mount Fluxi Land of Edom. Maut Her. Dead Sea, River Jordan, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Bethany, Jornalem, Mount of Olives Garden of Gethsemane, Pool of Siloam, Jows' Placo of Wailing, and the Holy Saputheim. A gradenine of Gethsemane, Pool of Siloam, Jows' Placo of Wailing, and the Holy Saputheim. A gradenine and the Gethsemane of the Mr. Saputheim of Sacra devical music (never aftempted at any other diorams), sumply a full choir with organ accompanient.—DALLERY, Hyde Park-copine.

PATRON-H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

POYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H H the Vicercy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, is; on Mondays, 6d.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTIST4 is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, is; Catalogue, is. GEORGE NICOL. Secustary.

-The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LON-DON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Glit Edgod, at 5s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lans, London

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CAPE-Our especial thanks are tendered to Captain Hall, of the Bosphorus, for copies

THE CATE—Our especial thanks are tendered to Capiain Hail, of the Bosphorus, for copies of several Cap journals
TACITY The first form of address is preferable
A CONSTANT The First form of address is preferable
A CONSTANT The BURNEY Liverpool—The difference of time that the sun attains its meridian at Liverpool and BURNEY, Liverpool and the Sun at all times of the year
G R R, Charder-bouse—Wyree is the same at all times of the year
G R R, Charder-bouse—Wyree is the same at all times of the year
G R R, Charder-bouse—A work on Epitaphase to ascertain
W H G, Shrewsbury—A work on Epitaphase to ascertain
S R, Islington—A list of the Mechanics' Institutions in England has been published by the Useful Knowledge Society
C H W, Torquay—Retsch's "Outlines" may be had of Williams and Norgate, German bookactions, Henricata-street, Covent-garden
A Tear OLD SUBSCRIBEZ—See the work contibled "The Spas of Germany"
A Singeribez, Hackney—We do not give medical advice
Hambert, Cashel—The "Guide to Photography," published by Knight, Foster-lane,
Chieppaide

Chernside Ministerman—See the "Handbook of Courtship and Marriage," published at 85, Picet-

RK & Between April 1 and December 31, 1851, appeared 23 Sixpenny Supplements to our

Journal
As Therman Area Since October 18 we have published three Exhibition Supplements, December 15 and 20
The Galandrough—See Forster's work on "Atmospheric Phenomena"
A PRADER—We do not recommend the appleation
The Company of th

NEW READING-CASE FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."-We have issued a convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal; and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and News gents.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. The Student's Wife. 3 vols.—Labour stands on Golden Fact.—School for Fathers.
The Lily of St. Paul's. 3 vols.—Record of the Great Exhibition.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

NEVER has a Parliamentary majority proved itself more docile and forgiving to its opponents than the three-headed opposition, which, but a few weeks ago, breathed defiance from all its mouths against the Ministry of Lord Derby. It has shown itself satisfied with the vaguest of vague promises, and has manifested an inclination to go through with the business before it with a zeal and a dispatch beyond all praise. It would be very desirable to see half as much of either in Parliaments that are not moribund. The Ministry is in the full enjoyment of its haleyon days—that period of rest between the storms of the past and those which are preparing for the future. If Mr. Disraeli had a decided majority in his favour, and if every member of it were obedient to the behest or the whip of Major Beresford, he could not carry matters more triumphantly than he is carrying them at present. The estimates excite no lengthened discussions. They are taken up as they were prepared by the late Ministry, and are passed as a matter of course, and almost without criticism or cavil. St. Alban's has been as quietly and coolly disfranchised by the House of Commons as Lord John and coolly disfranchised by the House of Commons as Lord John Russell proposed it should be; a Militia Bill has been introduced without leading to a Ministerial catastrophe, and the Government has had a large majority against the billot. So earnest are members over their work, that the country is encouraged to indulge in the sanguine expectation that even the most needed and earnestly desired reform of the Court of Chancery may become law before the actual Parliament is sent about its busi-

The question of the enfranchisement of other towns or districts in lieu of the defunct boroughs of St. Alban's and Sudbury. will possibly administer the first rude shock to the quietude and will possibly administer the first rude shock to the quietude and unanimity of the House; and the new Militia Bill, though introduced without danger to Ministerial stability, is not likely to pass without affording frequent opportunities for the display of all the belligerent discontent which never fails to manifest itself among the friends of defencelessness, whenever soldiers, sailors, or militia-men are mentioned. The bill or maniest itself among the friends of defencelessness, whenever soldier's, sailors, or militia-men are mentioned. The bill introduced by the Home Secretary in a very creditable speech, which elicited the approbation of Lord Palmerston, proposes to raise 80,000 volunteers—50,000 men the first year, and 30,000 the second. The period of service to be five years; the ages of the men to range between 18 and 35; their stature to be five feet two inches—an inch in excess of the standard of the French army; and the cost to the country for the whole period to be £1,200,000. We judge from the expressions of the Minister, that the Government will not refuse to modify the measure, in obedience ment will not refuse to modify the measure, in obedience to the wishes of the House, and that, in fact, it is not disposed to stake its existence upon it, or to resign in a huff should friend or foe aim a fatal thrust against its principle or its details. In the meantime Mr. Disraeli is preparing his Budget, and every interest which was snubbed, neglected, or probagolastic its details. In the meantime Mr. Disraeli is preparing his Budget, and every interest which was snubbed, neglected, or pooh-poohed by Sir Charles Wood is exerting itself to secure his favourable consideration. The Budget will evidently be the touchstone of the Ministerial capacity to carry the country in safety through present and future difficulties; and until the Budget is produced, the interest of all other questions, even the militia and the enfranchisement of new towns and boroughs, will be of comparatively minor importance. If Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby will leave our bread alone, untax literature, education, and knowledge, make the Property and Income-tax an equitable one, and make the Property and Income-tax an equitable one, and so adjust the public burdens that no class shall suffer an undue and injurious pressure, they will amply atone for their past errors, and convert many of those who now distrust and oppose them into firm friends and supporters. In the meantime, however, it does not augur well of the Ministry, or of their fair play, that there should be such a discrepancy between Lord Derby's implied promise, on the 19th of March, of a dissolution in or before June, and the explanation which he made on Tuesday last, and in which he led to the belief that the session would not be closed much, if at all, before the usual period. This is tampering with the Opposition, and it remains to be seen whether the present truce between them will not, in consequence, be brought to a speedy and violent ter-

THE mock Parliament of France has assembled, and Louis Napoleon, though still entitled to say with Louis XIV., but more emphatically than that Monarch, "L'état c'est moi," is no longer the Dictator. The semblance of representative government has commenced; the state of siege in which three-fourths of the country has been placed since the memorable 2d of December has been raised; the trial of offenders and of suspected persons has been left to the ordinary tribunals, and France has relapsed into what Louis Napoleon wishes to be considered its normal state. The speech read by the President in the Salle des Maréchaux, on the installation of the Legislative Body, the Senate, and the Council of State, was a clever and remarkable document The coolness of the President-his apparently firm, unshaken, and The coolness of the Fresident—ms apparently nrm, unshaked, and unshakeable faith in his own destiny, and in his right divine to govern the French people, are characteristic. If the French people like the master they have got, it is no business of the rest of the world—at least, as long as the mastership is confined to the internal affairs of the country. The President seems, in the meantime, to wish to restrain it within those limits, and to be afreid of assuming the title of Emperor, for which it is and to be afraid of assuming the title of Emperor, for which and to be arriad of assuming the title of Emperor, for which it is notorious that he pants. He is not thus self-denying because he is afraid of any opposition from the French people, but because he remembers, that, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, no member of the Bonaparte family can hold the kingly or imperial office in France. Though a President such as he is may be considered de facto an Emperor, and might well be called so, it is not quite certain that Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the parties to the treaty of Vienna, would acquie ce in the title; and as their refusal might be inconvenient, the President has postponed the gratification of his wish. In this he has, doubtless, acted wisely; but it is evident, from the tone of menace doubtless, acted wisely; but it is evident, from the tone of menace which he employs in speaking of parties opposed to him, that he will sooner or later make a pretext for assuming the much-coveted title of Emperor, or taking another which he may consider second best—that of Consul for life. He evidently expects that he is not to stop short in his career. "Providence," he says, "has visibly blessed his efforts, and will not leave the work unfinished." Such a commentary upon the means by which he has made himself successful would, in some countries, be considered blasphemous; but it seems to have excited but little remark and less disapprobation among our neighbours. It is worthy of note,

too, that, although the President committed one of the most stupendous perjuries upon record, he has exacted an oath of fidelity, not simply to the Constitution, but to himself, from all the functionaries he has appointed, and from all the legislators he has allowed tionaries he has appointed, and from all the legislators he has allowed to be elected. It would be curious to ascertain how many of these persons, in taking that oath, remembered the fact that the President had broken his. The future alone will clear up that mystery, not perhaps by words, but by events. In the meantime the President has it all his own way, and France lies at his feet, his submissive, if not his satisfied slave. not his satisfied slave.

[APRIL 3, 1852.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

HE COURT AT BOURTMOHAR PALACE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been dispensing a regal hospitality during the past week at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday and on Tuesday a distinguished circle of the aristocracy had the honour of dining at the Royal table. On the former day the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge were among the guests. On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with her Majorty

Majesty.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the Philharmonic Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which his Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila, brother of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Countess d'Aquila, accompanied by his Excellency the Prince of Carini, Sicilian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty. In the evening the Queen went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Prince Consort honoured the Society of Arts with his presence, and afterwards joined her Majesty at the theatre.

On Wednesday, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and Major-General Buckley, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom (the first this season) on Thursday afternoon, in St. James's Pa'acc. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace about two o'clock.

Before the Drawingroom, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne-room.

Their Royal Highnesse the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila, his Serene Highness Prince Nicho'as of Nassau, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, attended the Drawingroom.

The Queen were a train of white poplin, embroidered with small wreaths of the rose, thistle, and shamsrock, in colours, trimmed with fringe to correspond, and gold blond. The petticeat was of white satin, covered with tulle and trimme: with gold blond. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of feathers, and a wreath of red roses ornamented with diamonds.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were attended in the Throne-room by the Mistress of the Robes, the Marchioness of Ely (in waiting), the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Viscountess Canning, and the Countess of Desart, Ladles of the Bedchamber; Hon. Eleanor Stanley (in waiting), Hon. Beatrice Byng (in waiting), and a brilliant court.

The diplomatic circle was first introduced, and several presentations took place.

The general circle was next ushered into the Royal presence, and a number of presentations took place.

The Earl of Verulam has relieved the Earl of Morton in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel the Hon. A. Nelson Hood has relieved Captain the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., in his duties as Groom in Waiting to

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, the 5th

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, the 5th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

We understand that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful members of the Royal family, purpose Jeaving Buckingham Palace early in the ensuing week, for Osborne, where the Court will remain about three weeks.

The Countess of Derby had a brilliant "reception" on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

Prince de Joinville arrived at Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, on Wednesday week, and left next morning for Galway, on a fishing excursion.

The Earl of Hopetous has accepted the mastership of the Pytcheley Hunt for the next session, in the room of the Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, who has given up the management.

COLODION SUN PICTURES.—The beautiful and marvellous science of photography is gradually progressing towards a higher degree of perfection amongst scientific amateurs. We have recently been favoured with an inspection of some exquisite specimens of the art as practised on glass by Dr. Dismond, of Wandsworth. When the absurd notion of an existing monopoly is removed, and the incitement of commercial reward is allowed to operate, we may expect very soon to be convinced this science is at present in its Infancy. Many poor discoverers are only waiting for a settlement of the question of the patented rights to admit of their being applied to the future development of photographic art.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—During the present week a full meeting of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been held at the offices of the society, 25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel. The result was a determination to endeavour to procure a withdrawal of the "declaration" which the Employers' Association insist upon being signed by their men, in order that the strike hands may return to their work, it being understood that the general temper of the operatives throughout the country is favourable to such an effort towards producing a reconciliation with their employers. The following is a return of the number of persons who have signed the declaration of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers up to, and inclusive of, 22d March, 1852:—Vicemen, 1508; turners, 1211; smiths and strikers, 1235; moulders, 893; dressers, 409; faillwrights, 234; pattern-makers, 262; carpenters, 326; machine men, plainers, slotters, &c., 852; boiler-makers, 715; labourers, 1480; others, 1093: total, 10,217. Return up to 15th March, 9034; increase, 1183.

Greenland and Davis' Straits Fisheries.—The following table,

GREENLAND AND DAVIS' STRAITS FISHERIES.—The following table, recently printed by Messrs. T. and C. Lawrence, oil merchants, Peterheau, shows the total results of the fishing for the last three seasons:—

The seal-fishing is being more fully developed year by year. There is a large increase in the number of vessels sent from Peterhead this year: 15 vessels sailed from that port last year; on the present occasion the number is 22. The other ports stand thus for the season 1852:—Hull, 14; Dundee, 4; Aberdeen, 2; Kirkaldy, 2; Bo'ness, 1; Fraserburgh, 1; Banff, 1: total, 47—of which number, 13 go to Dayis' Straits. The total tonnage is 13.406; the largest vessel being the Intrepic, of Peterhead, 434 tons; and the smallest the Felix, of Banff, 90 tons. Most of the vessels have sailed.

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER "WALTER HOOD."—On Saturday last large party was invited by Captain Sproat, the well-known companyager of suc-

The Aberdeen Clipper "Walter Hood."—On Saturday last a large party was invited by Captain Sproat, the well-known commander of successful British merchant ships, to inspect the fine new clipper ship Walter Hood (now loading in the West India Docks), built at Aberdeen, to compete with the Yankee-built merchant ships, for Provost Thompson, of Aberdeen. She is 104 feet over all, 33 feet in breadth, and 21 leet in depth. Her registered tonnage is 918, and it is calculated she will carry 1400 tons of cargo. In hull and rigging she is a handsome ship. She is well formed, has most capacions decks, and capital berthing for both officers and crew. Although built for speed, she is also constructed to stow a good cargo; and, like the Stornavay, the famous Aberdeen clipper that so signally beat that much-vaunted American ship Oriental there is no doubt she will acquire additional credit for the old country. About 100 gentlemen on the occasion partook of a handsome dégéner, given by Captain Sproat. The noble vessel will start in a few days with passengers and goods for Bombay, and will return from the East with silks and teas.

Accident On the South-Eastern Railway.—The 8 a.m. express train from Dover ran off the rails on Thursday morning, while passing the Edenbridge statien, but leckily the engine-driver was enabled to pull up before any injury was done to the passengers, who, after a little delay, were forwarded to their respective destinations.

Hospital For Women.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this

to their respective destinations.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution was held in the new premises of the charity, Soho-square; the Earl of Waldegrave presiding. It appears from the report of the committee that the expecses incident to the purchase and fitting up of the new freehold premises have amounted to nearly £5000; of this sum only one moiety had been contributed, and a strong appeal was made to the laties and gentlemen present to exert themselves to raise the remaining molety during the ensuing summer. Contributions to the amount of £145 were received at the close of the meeting.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Society of Arts.—A lecture, forming one of the series on the results of the Great Exhibition, was delivered on Wednesday night, under the presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the president of the society. Amongst those present were Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, St. James Amongst those present were Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, St. James Holeau, Mr. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Hight. M.P.; Mr. Hime, M.P.; & His Royal Highness having introduced Mr. Bazley as the lecturer on the occasion, that gentleman read a most interesting paper on the lorigin and progress of the cotton manufacture in this country, and the origin and progress of the cotton manufacture in this country, and the origin and progress of the machinery for cotton manufacture. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bazley having been moved and seconded by Earl Granville and St. John Burgoyne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed they great pleasure with which he had listened to the reading of the paper, and his thorough appreciation of the value of Mr. Bazley's services to the Great Exhibition. The resolution having been unanimously passed, and briefly acknowledged by Mr. Bazley, Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for his kindness and condescension in presding over their meeting that evening. Mr. Hope, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. His Royal Highness Prince Albert thanked the ladies and gentlement present for the compliment, and assured them that it gave him great pleasure in again meeting the members of the Society of Arts in their own room after the successful carrying out of the Great Exhibition, which had originated with them. He should always look back to that Exhibition with pride and pleasure, being, as he did, that a great portion of its success was owing to their kind and variable assistance. His Royal Highness then left the room amidst loud cheers, and the members of the Society of Arts in their own Formation of the Society Arts. He had been pu SOCIETY OF ARTS .- A lecture, forming one of the series on the

THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.—At a meeting of the liverymen belonging to the Cooks' Company, held on Monday at Guildhall, it was resolved that a petition be presented to Parliament against the proposed Corporation Reform Bill.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—At a special general court held on Satroday last, at the offices of the institution, No. 23, Sackvillestreet, a minute passed at the board of management, for the removal of one of the inmates of the asylum for general insubordination, was confirmed; but it being the practice of the institution to regard the wants rather than the merits of those whom it assists, it was agreed to grant her an annuity of £20, payable constraints.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE.—On Saturday last, at a special meeting

Charing-cross Bridge.—On Saturday last, at a special meeting of this company, the following resolution was agreed to, viz.:—"That it is highly desirable, for the due development of the traffic of the bridge, that a good appreach be made forthwith on the Surrey side, from the York-road."

The ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Saturday last a meeting of gentlemen connected with the Gresham Trust was held at the Mercers'-hall, for the transaction of business connected with the Royal Exchange, &c. The Right Honthe Lord Mayor presided. In consequence of applications to the trustees of the Gresham property, a proposition was made and agreed to, to improve the chops ranged round the east and south fronts of the Royal Exchange. At the above meeting tenders for bringing out the fronts in accordance with a specimen front now erected, facing Cornhill, were received, when the offer of Mr. Scarporough, builder, was accepted. He offers to perform the works was £1195. It is said that these alterations will give considerable additional accommodation to the numerous tenants, and in no way injure the architectural arrangements of the building. It was decided that the boils and the clock-tower should be re-hung on a new framework.

The APPLICATION OF GAS TO DOMESTIC PURPOSES.—On Tuesday

numerous tenants, and in no way injure the architectural arrangements of the building. It was decided that the bells and the clock-tower should be re-hung on a new framework.

The Application of Gas to Domestic Purposes.—On Tuesday evening, upwards of 100 gentlemen, principally connected with the gas-fitting trade, dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, upon the invitation of Mr. Defries, the inventor of the dry gas meter, and various gas stoves, &c. The host of the evening presided, and, in the course of the entertainment, an explanation was given of Dr. Bachhoffner and Mr. Defries' newly-invented gas stove, for superseding the use of coals in private dwellings, the stove being shown in operation, and much admired.

The Chystal Palace.—The very general desire on the part of the public to preserve the Crystal Palace has found expression in two public meetings held this week; the one on Monday, at the house of Mr. Oliveira, at which were present Lieut.-Gen. Delamothe, Col. Sykes, Col. Anstruther, Sir J. Paxton, the Hon. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P.; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Caulielld, M.P.; Dr. Daniel, and Mr. Oliveira himself: and the other, on Tuesday, in one of the committee-rooms of the northern transport of the Building, at which were present Sir Joseph Paxton, who was called to the chair; Mr. Oliveira, Sir Henry Webb, Sir G. Sartorius, &c. It will be seen, however, by a reterence to a report of the House of Lords on Tuesday, that Government have decided that the Crystal Palace shall be taken down.

Fatal Accidentation of the Carliage-way in front of the terminus, he was knocked face downwards on the ground by a Paddington omnibus, the was knocked face downwards on the ground by a Paddington omnibus, he was knocked face downwards on the ground by a Paddington omnibus, he was knocked face downwards on the ground by a Paddington omnibus, he was knocked face downwards on the ground by a Paddington omnibus, he off fore-wheel passing along his back. He was immediately carried to the surgery of St. preceding the number was 269. While pneumonia and asthma have decreased from 83 and 29 to 72 and 22, bronchitis coatinues quite as fatal, the numbers from 85 and 29 to 72 and 22, fronchitis coatinues quite as fatal, the numbers being 126 and 128. Consumption (in the two-reular class) is also fatal at present; 151 lives having been destroyed by the disease in the previous week, and 160 in the last. There were 3 from laryngitis, and 5 from laryngismus strictules. IT children and 6 persons of fifteen years and upwards died of small-pox: in threscases, at the ages of 14, 19, and 29 years, vaccunation is reported to have been previously performed. 38 children died of hoopingcough, and 8 of the cross. 31 deaths occurred from scarlatina, and 47 from typhus, remittent fever; &c.

M KTEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Koyal Observatory, Gres awich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 lin. on Monday; the mean of the week was 29 814 in. The mean daily temperature was above the average of corresponding days of ten years on the first four days of the veck, and below it on the last three days. It was highest on Monday and Tuus lay, when it was about 54 degrees, or about 11 degrees above the average. It fel from 46°3 deg. on Wednesday to 139 7 deg. on Thursday, and to 37°7 deg. on Saturday. On the last day of the week the highest temperature was only 4 deg., the lowest 27°3 deg., whilst the mean was 5°6 deg. below the average of corresponding days. The mean temperature of the week was 45°5 deg., which was 2°6 deg. above the average. In the earlier part of the week the wind blew from the south-east, on Thursday and Friday from the north-east, and on Saturday from the south. No rain has been recorded in the Greenwich tables since the lat of March.

The directors of the South-Western Railway, in order to encourage the erection of cheap suburban dwellings, have, it is understood, resolved to contract with resons building such houses in the vicinity of the line for the issue of residential tickets for any given number of years, the same to be transferable with the ker of the house to the occupier, for the conveyance of himself and family.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.-EDUCATION.

The sub-committee on education of the London Union on Church Matters have presented their second report, in which they refer to their former report on the same subject (education), dated August 6th, 1849, the object of which document was

To call attention to the danger, both to the Church and State of England, from the centralisation of the education of the country in a Ministerial department of public instruction, and for that purpose to exhibit a summary of the history of public education for the poor since the constitution of the Committee of Council for Education, April 10, 1839.

In the present report they reiterate the prominent features of the former document, and repeat their objections to the system of national education as carried out under the auspices of the "Committee of Council on Education." Reviewing, first, the operation of the "manage ment clauses," they insist that they are justified in making the following propositions: propositions :-

1. That the Committee of Council claim to themselves the power of framing a constitution for all Church schools, and of inflicting a penalty (by the denial of building grants out of the common fund) for the non-acceptance of such a constitution.

assumption of such a power by any administrative body, without concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, is inconsistent with the spirit of

the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, is inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

3. That the power claimed by the Committee of Council to prescribe a constitution for Church schools cannot be admitted consistently with the recognition of the drivine office and duty of the Church.

4. That the constitution actually prescribed by the Committee of Council effers no sufficient security against the violation on vital points of the principles and practice of the Church.

That the committee, therefore, cannot concur with those who apprehend no charger from the compulsory imposition of the management clauses by the Committee of Council. On the contrary, they feel it their bounden duty to reiterate the demand embodied in the resolution of the National Society (Juns 6, 1849), on the part of the clergy and laity, for "full freedom to constitute schools upon such principles and models as are both senctioned and recommended by the order and practice of the Church of England;" and they cannot consider themselves justified in relaxing their endeavours on that behalf till this claim has been conceded.

Secondly, under the head of "Inspection," they contend—

Secondly, under the head of "Inspection," they contend-

That the reports of the inspector, considered as criteria of education, are necessarily defective. That they tend to propagate misapprehension and misrepresentation; to mislead teachers, scholars, and the public; to depress the highest functions of education, and elevate those which are subordinate. That moobtrusive marit is likely to be neglected, and intellectual pride festered. That, indeed, the State system of inspection may readily become a vast apparatus for sacrificing wisdom to knowledge, for supplanting education by instruction.

They go on to say-

That they distinctly disclaim any intention of questioning the necessity of an inspection which shall not interfere with the rights and duties of the Church. On the contrary, their full conviction is that such an inspection is required, not only for the satisfaction of the State, but the efficiency of the school. That the objections urged apply to the existing system of inspection, the authority on which it is based, and the manner in which it is conducted.

They declare that-

To remedy the evils complained of, and to set the system of education in this respect upon a proper basis, means should, if possible, be devised which should give the State that security which it has a right to claim in return for money given to and accepted by the Church for education, and at the same time to reserve to the Church herself the exercise of her own inalienable functions. That therefore they ought to look to the restoration of the Church's synods as a necessary means for the solution of the educational question, as well as of the other questions which at the present time perplex the relations of Church and State.

Under the third head, of " School Books," the committee claim to be relieved from the necessity of being bound to use in their schools only those books which the inspector recommends. They say that they are—

Strongly impressed with a conviction of the necessity that steps should be taken to secure to the schools of the Church the free use of the best books, especially on religious subjects, irrespectively of the opinions of any Government functionary, and without prejudice to the attainment of public rewards, and to protect herein the just exercise of a discretionary power by the minister of the parish and the bishop of the diocese, to whom the spiritual charge of schools in their respective spheres belongs.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Burney Prize.—The late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, having signified his intention of founding an annual prize, not exceeding £105, for the best English essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the Exi-tence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion;" and his intention having been carried into effect by his sister and executrix, Miss Jane Caroline Burney, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the subject for the present year is—"To compare the doctrine of the Love of God and of our Neighbour, as deducible from our natural reason and as revealed in the Scriptures." The candidates for the prize are to be Bachelors of Arts in their first year of standing; and the essays are to be cent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 12th of November, 1852, with the names of the respective authors sealed up. The author of the essay best approved is to print it at his own expense, and to deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of it to the University libraries of Oxford, Dublim, and Edinburgh, and to each of the adjudicators of the prize, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Christ's College, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity.

St. John's College.—The under-mentioned gentlemen were on Monday elected fellows of St. John's College:—Joseph Welstenholme, B.A.; Robert Baldwin Hayward, B.A.; J. Bickersteth Mayor, B.A.; W. C. Evans, B.A. THE BURNEY PRIZE.-The late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., of

LENT ORDINATIONS.—The following summary shows that 197 persons have been admitted to the offices of deacon and priest:—

Deacons. Priests. Of these there were, of-Chester . 20 . 23
Ely . . . 6 . 4
Exeter . 4 . 4
Lincoln . 3 . 3
Oxford . 12 . 10
Peterborough 6 . 9
Ripon . 5 . 9
St. Asaph . 2 . 1
Worcester . 31 . 20
Down, &c. . 14 . 4
Killaloe, &c. 8 . 9 Cambridge University Oxford Durham Total 101 Total .. 101 .. 96

The Bishop of Llandaff held an ordination, but no list has been given of the candidates.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The blowing preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—Canonry: The Rev. John Jackson, in Bristol Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. William Birch, to Hardwicke, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, to Kingstone, near Carberbury; the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, to Hinton Martell, Dorset; the Rev. A. P. Dunlap, to Bardwell, Suffolk; the Rev. H. T. Gibbins, to Papworth St. Everard, Cambridgeshire. Vicarages: The Rev. H. L. Davies, to Kenarth, Carmarthenshire; the Rev. C. B. Rodwell, to Toller Fratrum, with Wynford Eagle annexed.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received attimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Thomas S. Coles, from his lends, upon his vacating the curacy of Christ Church, Dover, and a second on the children of the schools; the Rev. William J. Hall, from his former trishioners of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, of whom he had large for more than 25 years as their rector; the Rev. John Loveland Fulford, rightial curate of Woodbury, Devon, from 180 of the inhabitants, chiefly poer; e Rev. J. J. Reynolds, late curate of St. John the Maries, Putter of the control of the con parishioners of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, of whom he former than 25 years as their rector; the Rev. John Loveland Fulford, expetual curate of Woodbury, Devon, from 180 of the inhabitants, chiefly poor; he Rev. J. J. Reynolds, late curate of St. John the Baptist, Bristol, on his ceparture, from the parishioners; the Rev. Edward Griffiths, late curate of Llanyaches and Llanyair-Discoed, Monmouthshire, from the parishioners; the lev. E. D. Hammond, on his leaving the curacy, from the parishioners of thevening.

A memorial stained glass window has been erected in the parish A memorial stames glass window has been determined to the casemplary character and truly apostolical discharge of his parochial duties by the late Rev. Thomas Smar. Hughes, D.D., formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Camtridge. The expense of the window is £75, and is defraged by a voluntary subscription amongst the parishioners. The subject of it is "The Ascension of our Lord."

Proposed New Church at Cyfartha.—At the quarterly meeting of the Society for the Increase of Church Accommodation in the D. ocess of

Proposed New Church at Cyfarthfa.—At the quarterly meeting of the Society for the Increase of Church Accommodation in the D.ocese of Llandaff, held at Cardiff last week, the president (the Bishop of Llandaff) mentioned that some unknown friend of the Church had presented him with £1000 to be expended in building a church in some part of the diocese where it was most required, provided that no part of the sum be spent in the purchase of a site. His Lordship had suggested Cyfarthfa (Merthyr), where a population of about 9000 is utterly unprovided with church accommodation; and to this recommendation the unknown benefactor had acceded. The contract price of the building, it was stated, would be about £1500, and the whole cost under £2000. Cyfarthfa is an ecclesiastical district under Sir Robert Peel's Act, with a present atpend of £120, which, on the completion of the church, will be increased to £150.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The approaching elections continue to be regarded as an anxious subject of consideration by both constituencies and candidates. Addresses are issued, meetings are held in boroughs, cities, and counties, at which explanations are demanded or volunteered, and every means are taken to sift opinions on all the prominent questions of the day, especially that of Free Trade, so as to secure something like conscientious feeling between the representatives and the represented in a Parliament where it is thought the question of the unrestricted supply of food to the people will be again resised. will be again raised.

ARMACH BOROUGH.—Colonel Rawdon has commenced an active canvass of the electors. The Ulter Gazette says:—"We understand that the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen takes an interest in the gallant Colonel's success."

ATHLONE.—The Hon. George Handcock, brother of Lord Castlemaine, is likely, it is said, to contest the representation of Athlone with Mr. Keogh.

BARNSTAFLE.—The present Conservative member, Mr. Bremridge, Sir William Fraser, Conservative, and Viscount Ebrington, who comes forward on the Whig interest, in the room of his brother, the Hon. John Fortescue, are the candidates in the field.

Fraser, Conservative, and Viscount Ebrington, who comes forward on the Whig interest, in the room of his brother, the Hon. John Fortescue, are the candidates in the field.

Berkhire.—Mr. George Henry Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, is the first to break ground for the county, the contest for which has already commenced in good carnest. Mr. George Vansittart is a Tory of the old school, a Protectionist, a supporter of Lord Derby, and a decided opponent of the Manchester school of politicians. It is said that the object of the youthful candidate is to secure the rejection of Philip Pusey, Eaq.

Carliste.—Sir J. Graham has met this constituency in public meeting, with a view to becoming a candidate at the next election. The right hon. Baronat's address was of the most liberal character, and appeared to satisfy his hearers completely. The only exception has seemed to make in the adoption of the most liberal views was the ballot, and on that he expressed himself open to conviction, if experience showed his present opinion respecting it was wrong.

County of Botz.—Mr. Stuart Wortley retires to make way for Capt. Stuart, son of Mr. Patrick James Stuart.

Colebanne.—At a dinner given on Tuesday last to Mr. Kennedy, the nominal opponent of Lord Naas at the late Coleraine election, that gentleman pledges himself to contest the representation of the borough at the next opening, not oaly against his late noble opponent, but all the world.

Cork.—Serjeant Murphy has announced his intention of again seeking the suffrages of the citizens of Cork. He denounces the whigs, and will vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

COVENTAY.—It is stated by the Coventry Standard, that, at a meeting of Mr. Geach's supporters in that city on Wednesday last, a strong desire was manifested to unite that gentleman's cause with the canvass of the other member; but that Mr. Ellice, while offering himself for re-election, declines to endorse the nomination of his colleague, or, indeed, of any one else.

Dudley.—The Bendow will offer h

principles.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Col. F.V. Harcourt, late of the Coldstream Guards, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the county of the Isic of Wight at the ensuing election, in opposition to Mr. Dawes, the present Radical

member.

Kildare County.—The Marquis of Kildare having announced his intention of retiring from the representation of the county of Kildare, at the dissolution of Parlisment, Mr. David O'Connor Henely has addressed the constituency, on the principles of supporting the Maynooth grant, repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and a speedy settlement of the landlord and tenant question.

Kino's County.—It is said that both Sir Andrew Armstrong and Colonel Westerna will retire from the representation of the King's County, the latter on account of ill health, and the former on account of the indisposition of the electors.

Account of ill health, and the former on account of the indisposition of the electors.

Limerick City.—The following list of candidates for the representation of the city of Limerick was laid before a committee of the electors, at their meeting on Wednesday (last week):—Mr. Robert Porter, Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C.; Mr. Carlton, of Dulgarry, county Wicklow; Sir Edward M'Donnell, chairman of the Great Northern and Western Railway Company; and Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London.

Liverrool.—The requisition to Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and Mr. Chas. Turner, to which upwards of 3000 signatures are attached, has been presented to these gentlemen, and they addressed a meeting of the electors on Thursday.

Manguester.—A report that Mr. William Entwisle would become a candidate for this city is denied. The present members, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson, will be returned without opposition.

Mertayr.—In consequence of Sir John Guest's continued indisposition, it is rumoured that Dr. Layard will be a candidate for the representation of Merthyr, at the approaching election. Dr. Layard is, we believe, related to Lady Charlotte Guest.

Newastle.—Mr. Watson, Q.C., in his address to the electors, denies being a

MERTETE.—In Consequence of Str John Guest's Continued indeposition, the representation of Merthyr, at the approaching election. Dr. Layard is, we believe, related to Lady Charlotte Guest.

Newcastle.—Mr. Watson, Q.C., in his address to the electors, denies being a supporter of Popery, or that he was backed by any Roman Catholic in the town, as it was alleged in a placard signed "A Protestant." It is said that both the sitting members will again offer themselves.

Noawtel.—Mr. Warner, a Reformer, has been selected, in conjunction with Mr. Peto, as one of the Liberal candidates for this city.

Oldiam.—The friends of Messrs. Fox, Dancutt, and Cobbett, the candidates for the representation, are actively canvassing the borough, and the ensuing election is likely to be severely contested.

Plynoutra.—The electors of Plymouth have no jless than four candidates for their suffrages. Lord Ebrington, one of the present members, will retire, as already announced, whenever a dissolution of Parliament takes place, his Lord-ship prrefering the family borough of Barnstaple. Mr. Roundell Palmer, the Conservative member, will, however, again come forward; and the three candidates for the honour of filling the place which his colleague will vacate, are Mr. R. P. Collier, a Ralical, Mr. G. T. Braine (Deputy Chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company), a moderate Whig, and Mr. Bickham Escoit, once a Conservative, but now a Radical. Each of the candidates has addressed the electors at large public meetings convened for that purpose.

Salpoan.—Mr. Brotherton has acquiesced in the wishes of his friends that he should again stand as a candidate for the presentation of Salford.

Slice Country.—Sir Robert Gore Booth has issued an address to the electors of the county Sligo, offering himself as a candidate at the next election. The Short Chronicle states that Mr. Jones, for the present, has abandoned his intention of seeking the representation of the county.

SOUTH HANTS.—It is understood that Sir George T. Staunton, at present repr

so. He has been returned for the county before, in conjunction with Lord Palmerston.

South Lancasher.—It is expected that Mr. Alderman Watkins will be brought forward in place of Mr. Henry. Mr. Watkins is a Manchester merchant of Free-trade and Liberal politics, and is highly respected in the country.

Stafford.—In addition to Mr. Serjeant Allen, two other gentlemen are announced as candidates for the representation of Stafford. An address to the electors has been published from Mr. Arthur Otway, who is a Free-trader; a friend of progressive reform; in favour of shortening the duration of Parliament, the free exercise of the franchise, and an alteration in the manner of levying the Income-tax. Another candidate is Mr. Phillips, a barrister on the Northern Circuit, who intends immediately to address the electors on the principles of Free-trade, &c.

Stockporn.—Mr. Heald has issued an address, in which he declares that he will streamunsly oppose any attempt to impose an import-duty on co.n., and will

wil attenuously oppose any attempt to impose an import-duty on co.m. and will support any measures of reform based on sound constitutional principles. Taviszock.—Mr. Samuel Carter, of the Western Circuit, has issued an address

to the electors of the town, offering himself as a candidate for the representa-tion at the coming election. Mr. Carter is a Radical Reformer; he advocates Free Trade and general Psriiamentary and financial reform, as embodied in Mr. Hume's annual motion.

Hume's annual motion.

THE TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler, a magistrate of the county, and a resident in the Tower Hamnets, has signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the borough at the ensuing election.

WINCHLOW COUNTY.—Mr. Putland, of Bray, is spoken oi, amongst others, for the county of Wicklow, in the room of Sir Kalph Howard, who retires.

WINCHESTER.—Sir James Butler East, Bart., M.P., the Conservative member for Winchester, has declared to his principal supporters that he will not vote for a retarn to Protection, though in other respects he will support Lord Devidy. It is not improbable but that Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, who has a residence at Winchester, will be nominated in opposition to Sir J. B. East when a general election takes place.

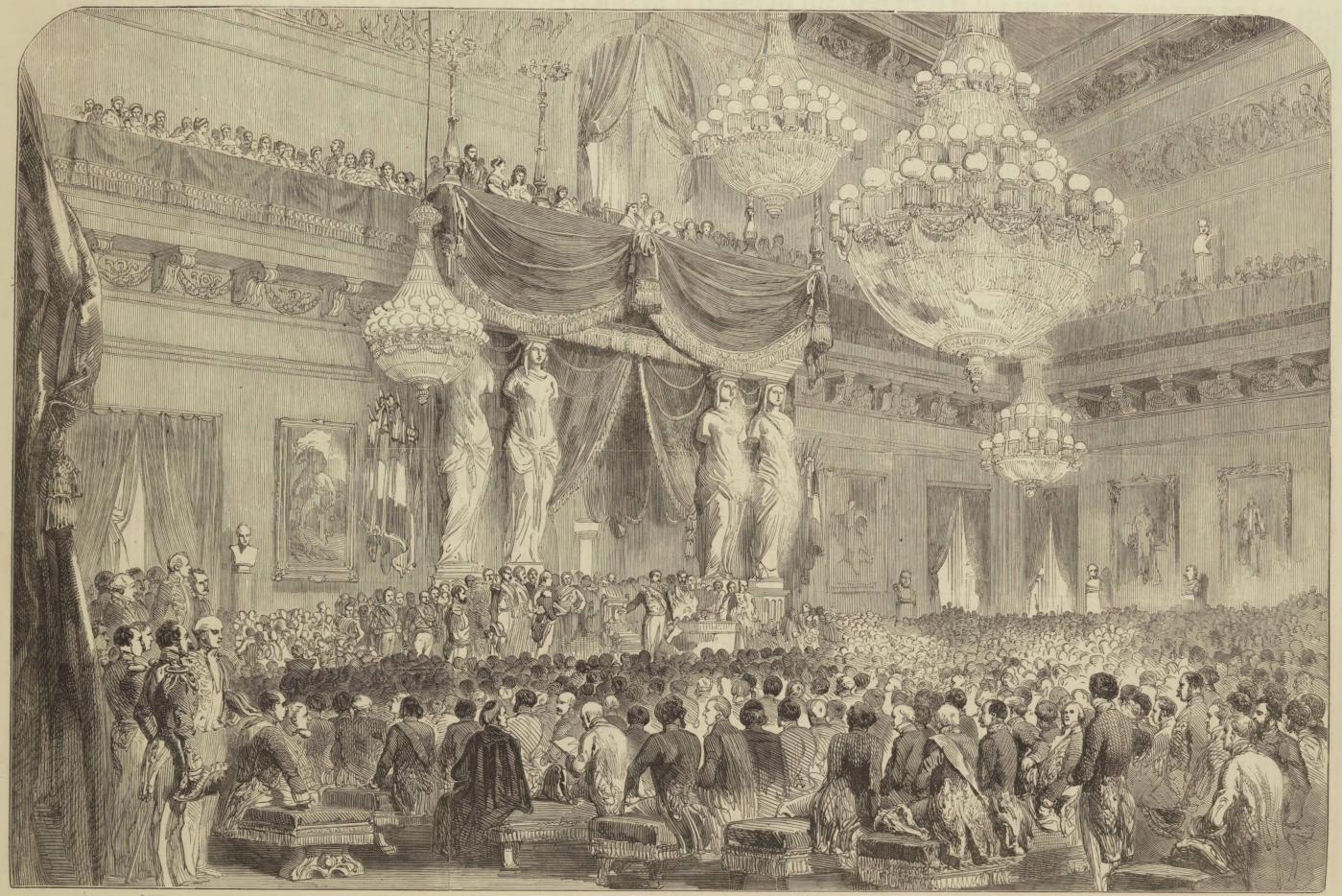
a residence at Winchester, will be nominated in opposition to Sir J. B. East when a general election takes place.

Westmeath Courtx.—The county of Westmeath, too, is overrun with candidates. Sir Percy Nogent, Mr. Magan, Mr. Mostyn, the son of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Sir R. Levinge, Mr. John Ennis, &c.

Westford Bodogn.—Mr. Devereaux has consented, on the request of a large aeputation of electors, to be again put in nomination for the borough of Westford.

Wexford.

Wexford:
We



INSTALLATION OF THE SENATE AND LEGISLATIVE CORPS, IN THE SALLE DES MARECHAUX, PALACE OF THE TUILERIES (SEE PAGE 266.)

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

To the rule that it is difficult to write with impartiality the biography of living men, may be adduced at the present time two striking exception: the one in the case of the most eminent military genius of the corresponding position as a civilian, is yet identified with a public career has been a model for statescent or public mile with a public career has been a model for statescent or public mile would be prepared for an impartial or, we think, with the Marques of Landowne. Time, no independent of the mile would be prepared for an impartial or, we think, with the Marques of Landowne. Time, no independent of the mile would be prepared for an impartial or, we think, with the Marques of Landowne. The puke of Wellington could not now be misjudged and the position of the prepared for an impartial of the position of the state of the biographer is the more simplified in each into the state of the biographer is the more simplified in each into the state of the biographer is the more simplified in each into the state of the position of the state of the position of the state of the sta

burgh, Lord Lansdowne then went to frinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated (in 1801) as M.A.

After having travelled for some time on the Continent, in the company of M. Dumont, the subject of our memoir prepared for his public political career. As soon as he was of legal age, he was neturated to the House of Commons for the family borough of Calne. The first three years of his parliamentary life were spent in becoming quiescence. He had carefully to study the assembly he had entered, and to note the means by which it was to be influenced, ere he could hope with any prospect of success to commence his legislative labours. It is remarkable that his maiden speech should have been devoted to the affairs of Ireland. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that a very considerable proportion of the property of the noble Marquess is situated in that country. What may not be so generally known, is that he is one of the very best landlords in Ireland. His property, like that of Lord Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, and some other landowners of the same class, is an oasis in the desert of frish misery and misrule. But to this sound and practical claim on the good-will of the Irish, Lord Lansdowne has always su eradded another—that he has ever been the film and consistent friend of rational freedom; that he has, throughout the whole of a long, an active, and a useful life, invariably supported that policy which was calculated to advance the social and material prosperity of Ireland, by removing the causes of political and religious discord. It was quite natural, then, that his first speech in Parliament should have been on an Irish questin. The Whig party was in opposition at the time; and under the working of the Bank Retriction Act, the Irish community were threatened with a very serious calamity in consequence of tue excessive issues of paper money by private banks. The speech of Lord Henry Petty, as he was then called, as coming from a young wan, scarcely four and twenty year of age, was remarkable for the clearn a young an, scarcely four and twenty year of age, was remarkable for the clearness and soundness of the views it expressed on the general economic bearings of the currency question. In those days a knowledge of the principles of political economy was as rare as now it is common; and Lord Henry Petty, in displaying such knowledge, was unconsciously offering a tribute of respect to the memory of his celebrated ancestor, Sir William Petty, of whom it is said, and justly, that he was the "fether" of the science of political corporary in England. father" of the science of political economy in England

It was in the debate on Loro Melville's case, in April, 1805, that Lord It was in the debate on Lora Melville's case, in April, 1805, that Lord Henry Petty achieved a suiden and deserved reputation as an orator, starting into a retrospective rivalry with Pitt at the same age. The occasion was one to inspire a man of high principle and honourable mind. The Prime Minister, yielding to the claims of party and of private friendship, had defended his colleague with an earnestness not justified by the circumstances of the case; while Lord Henry Petty, in assailing him, was not only discharging his duty to his party, but also responding to the noble impulses of his own nature, which shrank from the idea of official corruption. This speech took the House completely by storm. The youn nobleman was known to have great talents, but they were not supposed to lie exactly in the direction in which they now developed themselves; and the admiration of the House was not less grudgdeveloped themselves; and the admiration of the House was not less grudg-ingly expressed than its astonishment at so startling and powerful an assault on the Minister, from one who hitherto had exhibited no very

assaut on the Minister, from one who intherto had exhibited no very marked tendency to the more active warfare of party.

Within less than a year from the date of this speech Mr. Pitt died and with his death came the dissolution of the Administration. Then came the Fox-Grenville Administration, in which Lord Henry Petty was nominated to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same that had been held by the distinguished man with whom he had maintained so sudden and brief a rivalry. It must not, however, be supposed that

Lord Henry Petty's Parliamentary services were confined to occasional arty speeches. On the contary, having once commenced, he became a equent speaker, but chiefly on subjects connected with finance. He is now, too, elected for the University of Cambridge.

frequent speaker, but chiefly on subjects connected with finance. He was now, too, elected for the University of Cambridge.

The Whigs, however, were not then destined to continue long in power. The Ministry (known as that of "All the Talents") gave up office in less than thirteen months; so that Lord Henry Petty's capabilities as a financier were not very severely tried. Enough was done, however, to prove that he was a man of great natural talents, highly trained and disciplined; and he was destined from that time by his party and political contemporaries to hold still more important and trying posts as a Minister.

Looking back to the history of that period, we find the name of Lord Lansdowne actively aseociated with some of the measures which have conferred the greatest honour on the Whig party, and secured their later historical fame. We find him throughout his Parliamentary career, even from the earliest period, the strenuous advocate of the abolition of slavery. One of the first acts of the Grenville Administration was the Legislative assertion of the abolition of the slave trade. But, from the bare enunciation of a principle to its actual accomplishment, the way was long and difficult. But Lord Lansdowne, nothing daunted by the obstacles in the path of the political philanthropist, laboured long and earnestly in that holy cause. In the year 1807 he made great exertions to procure the abolition of the slave trade; in 1814, again, he, being then in the House of Lords, moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying that the measure already adopted might be more effectually carried out; and in the year 1821 he returned to the charge: nor was there ever a debate on that great subject, in which the principles of slavery or the slave trade were involved, that did not receive strength and stimulus from the lofty and luminous eloquence of this able, earnest, and consistent advocate of philanthropy and freedom.

Another great question with which the Whig party is identified is that of Catholic Emancipation. This,

philanthropy and freedom.

Another great question with which the Whig party is identified is that of Catholic Emancipation. This, too, was one of the favourite objects of Lord Lansdowne, whose personal knowledge of the state of Ireland, and the vast property of his family in that country, lent espe-

of duties appertaining to the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs; but the impression he left was most favourable. He was, of course, in opposition to the Government of the York, and the pressed out the Administration the repeal of the Pest Acts, and the Catholic relief question; and, when those measures was finally carried, he was one of the most earnest and exciliant on the pressed out the Administration the repeal of the Pest Acts, and the Catholic relief question; and, when those measures was finally carried, he was one of the work of the Catholic relief question; and, when those measures was finally carried, he was one of the work of the Catholic relief question; and the was one of the Catholic relief and the White and the Catholic relief and the Catholic relief and the White Science and wisdom rendered him sepecially valuable. Of course, he supported the Reform Bill and the other greats measures of the days with the people. He continued with Lord Malbournes' Ministry, in the same port, till November, 1834 rejoined it in April, 1854, and went out in 1841, on the accession of Sir R. Feel. From the retirement of Earl Grey, Lord-Landowne became the leader of the Opposition and Mariev ability of soul found full scope for their display. The debates were never conducted with more of senatorial calmuses and chivalrous respect for the courteies, than when Lord Landowne led the way and gave the tone. Lord Landowner receimed Office. and, when he resigned both,—accompanying his abandonment of the leadership of the Scante with a speech of touching dignity, which will long be remembered as the appropriate favered of one who had now become amboride the Nestor of the Assembly. Few contemporary statement can look back with so much assistantion as the appropriate proposition of the leadership of the Science and the control of the courte of the co

House.

If the private hospitalities of Lord Lansdowne, and his discerning

If the private hospitalities of Lord Lansdowne, and uninten-If the private hospitalities of Lord Lansdowne, and his discerning friendship for men of ta.ent, were thus unconsciously and unintentionally the means of consolidating the influence of the Whigs, still more so has been his public conduct in the House of Lords His peculiar style of eloquence is especially suited to the task he has had for o many years to fulfil—that of proposing measures of a Liberal character in an assembly where the majority is composed of antagonists to legislative change. It was formed in a school which now belongs to the past, but which will again revive in a modified form, when the political atmosphere shall be more clear, and men can bestow more time, on the past, but which will again revive in a modified form, when the political atmosphere shall be more clear, and men can bestow more time on the ornamental part of oratory. Yet it is eminently impressive, not only in an oratorical, but also in a moral point of view. Its choice diction, measured periods, lofty tone, and classical dignity, speak of a mind trained in the ancient ways, and, by negativing the idea of crudity or empiricism, blunt the keen edge of opposition. Those who are in the habit of observing the effect on public assembles of particular leaders, will readily understand how far the characteristics of Lord Lansdown's oratory much have silently consolidated, the second leaders, will readily understand how far the characteristics of Lord Lansdowne's oratory must have silently consolidated the natural in-fluence he derived from his position. Hereafter, as he may interpose on important occasions in the debates of the Upper House, this ancient influence will in no way have been impaired by the infrequency of its

As a statesman, the devoted friend of rational freedom, and the ad-As a statesman, the devoted friend of rational freedom, and the advocate of gradual progress; as a senator, the Nestor of his party, and a mediator in moments of trial, a moderator even in the hour of triumph; as a private member of society, the warm friend and d scriminating (often the munificent) pairon of men of genius, Lord Lansdowne stands in a position which the most illustricus of his contemposition with the most illustricus of his contemposition with the most illustricus of his contemposition. downe stands in a position which the most illustrious of his contemporaries might envy. His worth is as eagerly and warmly acknowledged by those who through life have been his public opponents, as the continuance of his countenance and support is prized and desired by those who have always been his political and private friends.



THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE

(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.)

cial weight to the opinions he might deliver or the perils his vote might invite. Ever steady and earnest in this cause, some of Lord Lansdowne's best speeches have been made in its behalf. It was on this question that the Grenville Administrat on left office, in the year 1807—paying the penalty of entertaining principles too liberal for the age in which they lived. The effect of the introduction of Lord Howick's Religious Test Bill was fatal to the Administration. On Lord Henry Petty it entailed, not merely the loss of office, which to a man of his order of mind was scarcely a calamity, but also of his seaf for the University of Cambridge—a deprivation he would fell much more keenly. He found himself at the bottom of the poll, so strong were the prejudices then entertained in the University against any attempt to remove the civil shackles imposed on the Catholies. Lord Henry Petty was returned for Camelford, for which borough he sat till called to the House of Peers. This event occurred in the year 1809, on the death of his half-brother. From henceforth he sat in the Upper House, as the Marquess of Lansdowne. event occurred in the year 1809, on the dearh of his half-brother. From henceforth he sat in the Upper House, as the Marquess of Lansdowne. In the previous year, 1808, he had married his cousin, Lady Louisa Emma Strangeways, a daughter of the Earl of Ilchester. By this marriage the noble Marquess had issue two sons and a daughter. The eldest son (the Earl of Kerry) died August 21,1836, leaving a widow and a daughter. The subsequent political career of Lord Lansdowne has been identified with that of the Whig party. For more than forty years he has been the able and consistent advocate in that assembly of Liberal privciples: their advocate in a spirit of such moderation and dignity, yet of such un-

the able and consistent advocate in that assembly of Liberal principles: their advocate in a spirit of such moderation and dignity, yet of such unflinching sincerity, that he has in no slight degree contributed to soften the asperities of party and to reconcile the most obstinate of his opponents to the necessities of the age. We are not about to ransack "Hansard," in order to record all the various acts of the noble Marquess as a Senator; but we may mention, as among the salient points of his career, that in 1820 he made a long and most valuable speech in favour of measures to free the trade of this country, foreign and home, from unnecessary shackles; that in 1822 he advocated the cause of Ireland with great earnestness and ability, on the occasion of his bringing forward a motion for a consideration of the suffering condition

of that country; and that in 1824 he strongly urged on the Government of the day the necessity of acknowledging the South American Republics. Eighteen years of steady exertion in the ranks the Opposition were succeeded by a tenure of office, interrupted, but still long. In 1828, Mr. Canning propitiated the Liberal leaders, and Lord Lansdowne was one who responded to his call. He accepted the office of Home Secretary under that statesman. There is but one opinion as to the admirable canning prophrated the Elbera relaters, and Bold Landsown was the who responded to his call. He accepted the office of Home Secretary under that statesman. There is but one opinion as to the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of that important post. Under Lord Goderich, the noble Marquess retained office; but he transferred his services, at the request of the new Premier, to the Foreign-office. Lord Lansdowne had not time to develop his capacity in the wider range

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

ACCOMMODATION OF STRANGERS.

Lerd Campbell called their Lordships' attention to the inconvenient practicof causing strangers to withdraw after they had taken their places in the galleries, when their Lordships commenced prayers. Pectesses, who were frea
quently present, as on the occasion of Lord Derby being installed in office, were
thus put out of the gallery, and obliged to remain in the corridor, exposed to the
inclemency of the weather. He pronounced that to have been an unseemly as
well as an unnecessary matter. There was no rule of that House to turn fomales and strangers out of the gallery when their Lordships prayed to Almighty
God. He trusted their Lordships would come to some reselution on the subject.
On the occasion of her Majesty's proregning Parliament ladies were allowed
to remain, and when prayers were read they knelt down and joined in prayer
with the House.

SCINDE.—ALI MOOPAD

with the House.

SCINDE.—ALI MOORAD.

The Earl of Ellenborough moved for the production of a proclamation issued by the Commissioner of Scinde, under the direction of the Governor-General of India, declaring the forfeiture of all the territories held by Prince Ali Moorad, with the exception of what he received from his father, on the ground of his having been guilty of forgery and fraud in obtaining possession of them.

The motion was agreed to after a conversation in which Lord Beorgaron and the Earl of Debray defended the conduct of the Government in the matter.

The following bills were respectively read a third time and passed:—The Commons Enclosure Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Law of Wills Amendment Bill.

Amendment Bill.

The Personal Estates of Intestates Bill was read a second time.

The Proclamation for Assembling Parliament Bill was passed through committee, and ordered for third reading.

The Manchester House of Recovery Estate Bill, and Watson's Hospital (Edinburgh) Estates Bill, were read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. V. Scully took the oaths and his seat for Cork county.

The Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition Bill was read a second time.

The Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition Bill was read a second time.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

Viscount Ebbirgton presented a petition from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, praying for an unrestricted supply of pure water to the metropolis, and against the Metropolitan Water Supply Bill. The noble Lord then moved that it be "an instruction to the committee on the Metropolis Water Supply Bill, to ause inquiry to be made into the cost of bringing into the metropolis a supply of soft water from the sources recommended by the Earl of Carlisle and his colleagues of the Board of Health, and to report thereon, before they proceed to consider that bill, and the various other water bills referred to them."

Lord J. Manners opposed the motion, on the ground that its adoption would render it impossible to effect any settlement of that question in the course of the present year.

present year.

The motion was negatived without a division.

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSION.

In reply to a question from Lord D. C. Stuart, Sir J. TROLLOFE said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill during the present session for the renewal of the poor-law commission for a limited period.

renewal of the poor-law commission for a limited period.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Hurr said he wished to put a question to the right hon, gentleman the President of the Board of Trade on the surject of agricultural statistics. The right hon, gentleman was no doubt aware that a very general and earnest cesire existed in this country for some means of obtaining accurate information with respect to the quantity of corn produced on our own toll, and the quantity which was necessary for the support of our population. The question he wished to put to the right hon, gentleman was, whether he was prepared to take any measure for obtaining those agricultural statistics of which he deplored the want, and whether her Majesty's Government contemplated the introduction of any measure for the purpose of collecting information with respect to the several productions of Great Britain similar to that which was already obtained in the case of Ireland?

Mr. HENLEY said that that important subject, as the hon, gentleman had

the case of Ireland?

Mr. Henley said that that important subject, as the hon, gentleman had stated, had all along occupied more or less of public attention for several years. Attempts had been made at various times to obtain a solution of the question, and it had not escaped his notice either before or since he had come into office. But the only answer he could then give the hon, gentleman was, that although the subject was so important that it could not escape the attention of her Majesty's Government, he was not at present prepared to state that he saw his way to any measure which could attain that desirable end.

the subject was so important that it could not escape the attention of her Majesty's Government, he was not at present prepared to state that he saw his way to any measure which could attain that desirable end.

THE MILITIA.

Several petitions having been presented against the enrolment of the militia from Birmingham, Sheffield, Worcester, Norwich, and ot er places, Mr. Walfold Ford on-olidate the laws relating to the militia. The right hon, geneloman ot served that forty years of peace had tended to lult the p.ople of this country into a feeling or security, upon which it was by no means safe to leave them; but although there was nothing immediately alarming in the present aspect of affairs, and although our foreign relations were upon a satisfactory footing, yet the elements of danger were abroad, and true wisdom dictated that the test security against an attack was to be prepared to meet it. The highest authorities, bethe saval and military, had stated that our whole combined force was not sufficient to meet a sudden compency, and that it was absolutely necessary that some efficient measures shuld be adopted for the defence of the country. There were strong reason against doin; this by largely increasing our army and havy, and it appear d to him to be clear that by far the best mode of providing for our national defence was by restring to our regular militia force. Although there had been no ballot for the militia sin e the year 1831, nevertheless the militia, though not called out, c.st the country about £83,000 per annum, and this was a sum too large for thim not to try and avail themselves of it in any course to be pursued. He thought a sufficient force might be obtained by means of volunteers, without resorting to the ballot, a force of 80,000 volunteers, without resorting to the ballot, a force of 80,000 volunteers, without resorting to the ballot, a force of 80,000 volunteers, to be drilled and under the regulations of the 43d George III.; 50,000 only to be raised the first year, and 30,000 the second

Sir De Lacy Evans also thought the measure unnecessary, but he did think

Mr. HUME considered the measure unnecessary, but would not oppose its introduction.

Sir De Lact Evans also thought the measure unnecessary, but he did think the militia laws required consolidation and amendment.

Mr. M. Gibson suggested that the further progress of this measure should be postponed until after the appeal which was about to be made to the country.

Lord Palmerstron gave his entire approval to the measure of the right hon. gentleman, whose statement he considered to be a most forcible and satisfactory one. He thought it was impossible to over-rate the necessity of having a permanent force of this description; and, with respect to the expense, he believed that 80,000 men thos assembled for 21 days would not cost so much as an addition of 8000 men to the army. The plan of the right hon, gentleman he thought, generally, a good one, and well describing the sanction of the House. With respect to the extension of the measure to Scotland and Ireland, his understanding was that the militia may be raised chiefly by voluntary enlistment in any part of the kingdom, and liable to be sent to any part of the three kingdoms.

Colonel Homeson thought, while there was a chance of attack from abroad, we ought to be prepared to meet it, but he confessed that the ranger appeared to him to be passing away; for, as the star of the President of France was waning, so were the chances of an invasion diminishing.

Lord J. Russell had heard with much pleasure the very able statement of Mr. Walpole, although he must say that several parts of it required explanation. The right hon, gentleman had not been very clear upon the question of balloting for the militia. He might also remark that if the whole of the bounty were to be paid at once it might be very difficult to find your militiamen after the first year. The noble Lord (Palmerston) had expressed his satisfaction with the plan of the right hon, gentleman, although that plan did not extend to Scotland and Ireland, the very points upon which he had opposed the bill of the

Mr. Beresvoid replied to the arguments of Mr. Coocen, centending that they were fallacious, and that the danger apprehended was considered by the highest authorities as anything but imaginary. With respect to Ireland and Scotland not being named in the bill, he reminded the House that the Militia Bills for the three kingdoms never had been brought forward at the same time. In fact they could not well be so, for in Ireland they never had the ballot, the militia being always called out in a way which was never known to fail—namely, by

Admiral Berkeley believed that Mr. Cobden had derived all his knowledge of naval affairs from a gallant officer in the navy who was very fond of writing in the newspapers, and this accounted for his lamentable ignorance of anything connected with the subject. He did not think that the defence of the country should be left to a fleet of observation in the Channel; but so efficient was the Admiratly service, that he would undertake that in twenty-four hours a sufficient number of armed steamers would be placed so as to form an efficient look-out from the North Foreland to the Channel Islands.

Mr. Fox Malle said that a regular militia, constituted by ballot, would, in his opinion, be most unpopular throughout the country, and, therefore, it was that in the bill of the late Government was sought to make the daties to be performed as little onerous as possible. The bill proposed by the present Government went much further, but he would, nevertheless, not offer any opposition to its introduction.

position to its introduction

ostion to its introduction.

After some farther discussion,

Mr. Hosnouse thought they were taking most extensive and expensive meaures to meet a danger which was absolutely imaginary. Ale therefore opposed

stres to meet a danger which was absolutely maginary. He interests opposite the motion.

After some observations from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Horsman, Captain Boldero, and Colonel Sibthorp.

The O'GORMAN MAHON bore testimony to the loyalty of the Irish, and should support the motion before the House.

The CHANCELOG of the Exchaquer said the arguments of Mr. Cobden went the length of saying that we should have no defences whatever, and he could not, therefore, agree with him, though he always listened to him with pleasure. He defended the measure of the Government, which, he believed, the future would prove to be the best which, under the circumstances, could be adopted.

Mr. Baight said the representation nade of Mr. Cobden's argument was not fair, for it assumed we had no defences, whereas he contended that we were sufficiently defended alr. ady. If the ballot for the militla was et to be applied to the manufacturing districts, they would derange all t. e operations of the mills, and cause the masure to be loathed by all those who were it ely to suffer by its operation. The question was one of such importance, that the decision upon it should be let to a new Parliament.

Mr. Whiteside wished to ask it every important question was to be submitted to the country—if they were to be merely delegates in that House, bound to carry out the wishes of their constituents, without in any way evercising their judgments? He did not regard the danger as infinitesimal, and the safest course was to be at all times prop red for the worst.

Mr. Roebuck was anxious that this bill should be brought in and laid upon the table, and that the Government should then go to the country upon this as well as upon some of their other measures.

Mr. B. Coronks upported the suggestion of Mr. Roebuck.

Mr. Secretary Walpole said the bill was brought in by an express order of the House; and if leave were given to bring in the bill, he would not move the second reading until after Easter.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill,

The report of th

NEW BILLS.

Leave was given to Mr. Bonverie to bring in a bill to abolish the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in certain cases (the hon. member referred to cases of brawling and defanation); to Sir W. Johiffo, to bring in a bill to continue an act of the 12th year of her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals; to Lord Nass, to bring in a bill to continue certain acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland.

MANCHESTER SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Kershaw moved that the Select Committee on Manchester and Salford Education do consist of 16 members, and that Mr. Pilkington be added to the

Mr. Walpole objected to the constitution of the committee being altered; it would prevent the report from being satisfactory.
The House then divided:—
For Mr. Kershaw's motion ...

Against it Majority
Adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Lord Campbell begged to put a question to the noble Earl opposite on the subject of the Crystal Palace. He need not again repeat his sincere admiration of that structure, and of Sir Joseph Paxton, its immortal auth r, but he was anxious to know the intentions of the Government with reference to the

The Earl of DERBY said the Government had taken into consideration the report of the commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the subject, and they had to come to the conclusion that te beautiful structure having accomplished all the objects for which it was intended, the contractors should now be called upon to remove it. (Hear.)

THE COMMON LAW COMMISSION.

THE COMMON LAW COMMISSION.

Lord Brougham, on presenting a petition in favour of the continuance of the Common Law Commission, said he wished to make an observation with respect to the labours of the common law commissioners, and particularly that part of their labours which referred to a digest of the criminal law. The commission had cost the country between £00,000 and £50,000, and the changes which had taken place in every department of the law had been the result of the reports of the learned commissioners. But he wished to see completed a digest, first, of the statutory law, and then of the whole body of the criminal law. He begged to press on the attention of his noble friend opposite (the Earl of Derby) the expediency of continuing the commission for a limited time, in order to complete the labours, which he believed might be done at the cos of about £2000, and which would render all the expenditure already incurred available.

which would render all the expenditure already incurred available.

THE EXPECTED DISSOLUTION.

In reply to the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Derby said it was a misapprehension on the part of the roble Earl to suppose that he (the Earl of Derby) had pledged himself to advise the dissolution of Parliament as tor within any specific period, or that the ensuing session of the new Parliament was to be followed by an almost immediate prorogation. What he had stated was, that he believed the autumn should not pass away without the new Parliament having an opportunity of discussing various questions of importance, and that he thought it expedient that those questions should be decided before the ordinary period of assembling Parliament, in 1853.

Lord Lyndhurst moved for certain returns relative to the administration of justice in cases of lunacy, which led to a conversation in which the Lord Chancellor and Lord Trut took part, on the expenses of lunacy commissions and the necessity of reducing their cost.

The motion was agreed to.—Accounted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Cobden moved that the petition of Robert Wallace, Esq., suggesting certain improvements relative to the Post-Office (presented 26th March), be referred to the select committee on postage label stamps.—Agreed to.

to the select committee on postage label stamps.—Agreed to.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. Proott asked the President of the Board of Trade, whether, in conformity with a motion he submitted to the House in session 1850, he had any intention of proposing a reduction in the salariss and wages paid in overy department of the public service. (A langh.)

Mr. Henley had no hesitation in answering the question. It was true that in the execution of his duty as a private member of the House, he, two sessions ago, raised the question; but on that occasion he failed to obtain that amount or support he thought he had a right to look for, especially from those homourable gentlemen who now sat on the other side of the House. (Hear, hear.) He was told, he remembered, that the Government of the day considered it more desirable to analgemate various offices, and to increase the duties of the officers, rather than to reduce their salaries. This was the decision come to two years ago, and, considering himself bound by it, he did not propose to disturb it. (Hear, hear.)

RESERVE FORCE OF COMMERCIAL STEAM MARINE.

Mr. Anderson called attention to the report of the select committee of 1849, appointed to inquire into the practicability of providing, by means of the commercial steam marine of the country, a reserve steam navy available for the national defence when required, and moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that, in order the better to provide for the public safety, to economise the public resources, and to preserve peace, it is desirable that measures should be adopted with a view to render the commercial steam navy promptly available for the national defence in case of emergency."

Mr. Macking on seconded the motion.

Mr. MACKINNON seconded the motion.

Mr. STAFFORD entered into a comparative statement of the naval forces of England, France, and Russia, deducing the inference that it might be difficult, if a powerful enemy were so disposed, altogether to prevent an invasion, and that, therefore, a militia, or some other military force on shore, was necessary. The Admiralty already adopted in the mail yacket contracts the principle of the resolution now proposed. All the vessels employed in that service, to the number of 51 steamers—registering in the gross 52,243 tons—were by the terms of the agreement built to carry guns, and to be available as war steamers, should it be necessary so to employ them. The Board of Admiralty were further fully prepared to accede to the motion, reserving to themselves, however, the management of the details of the plan; but they desired sincerely to carry it into effect. The difficulty, lowever, was, that, as the navy estimates had passed, there was no fund at present for the purpose.

Captain Doobell adverted to the difficulty of a lostile force, however strong, effecting a landing in this country, and urged that the Secretary to the Admirates had passed to the Admirate the secretary to the secretary to the Admirate the secretary to the secretary to the Admirate the secretary to the secretary

effecting a landing in this country, and orged that the Secretary to the Admiralty had shown that our fleet, if properly manned, was sufficient for the protection of our coasts, and that therefore the Millita Bill was unnecessary.

Admiral STEWART approved of the plan suggested, but consi ered a militia

Captain Harris took the same view, but deubted whether there would not be

considerable difficulty in manning the proposed auxiliary naval force, should its

Mr. Hung thought the Government had shown a wise discretion in adopting he motion; but advised it to judge of its own resources before it rushed into magagements which might be very expensive, and which might also prove un-

cessary.

Mr. Cowpen expressed his gratification that the motion had been acceded to.

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Cowper expressed his gratification that the motion had been acceded to. The motion was accordingly agreed to.

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Anstex moved for a relect committee to inquire into the cause of the docline in the revenue derived from the import duties on wines. The present high rate of differential duties levied on foreign wines was productive of fraud on the consumer and fraud on the revenue; and the returns of entries for consumption and revenue at the several rates of duty, from the Methuen Treaty down to the last alteration in 1840, showed that at the low duty the consumption was increased and the revenue benefited. He suggested an equal duty of 1s. a gallon. If the duty on French wines were so reduced, Portugal would see the necessity of making such commercial arrangements as would bring about a reduction of duty on her wines. In conclusion, he urged the advantage of the measure he proposed in preserving peace between England and France by uniting them in closer commercial relations.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer acquiesced in the principle laid down by Mr. Pitt when he reduced the scale of duties established by the Methuen Treaty—the principle of reciprocity—but he reminded the House that though he had reduced the duties on French wines, there had been no reciprocity on the part of France. Without doubt, reduction of duty led to increased consumption as a general rule, but in this case the loss occasioned by the reduction made in 1831 was not regained until 1844. He denied that there had been any failing off either in consumption or the revenue, and showed, by a reference to the official returns, that there had been rather an increase than otherwise. He had no objection to grant a committee of inquiry into the import duties on wines, but not into the causes of what had not occurred.

Lord Palmerston—adverting to a promise made by the Portuguese Government before he left office that steps would be taken to make the regulations of the Oporto Company consonant with the interpr

begged to assure the noble Lord that every attention should be given to it.

Mr. Anster then altered the terms of his motion according to the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was agreed to without a division.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. Berreley moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot. They were, he said, on the eve of a general election, and unless some steps were taken to prevent it, herds of low attornies would, as heretofore, rush from the police courts and the courts of bankruptcy to become electionsering agents—their trade the elector's conscience—their means, the elector's miscries—their employers, the House of Lords—and the result, the House of Commons. The hon gentleman then proceeded to adduce all the usual arguments in support of the ballot, and intimated his belief that it was opposed not because it would prove inefficient, but because its opponents believed it would be too successful for its object.

Mr. Barrow opposed the motion; nothing had occurred since this question had been last argued to make him a convert to the ballot.

Sir B. Hall supported the introduction of the bill.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS also supported the bill.

Mr. B. COCHRANE opposed the measure.

Mr. CORDEN said the subject. There were, however, moral aspects now in which the question might be viewed, which had not presented themselves seventeen years ago when Mr. Grote brought the subject forward. In proof of this, he pointed to the elections by ballot in France, at which not the slightest turbulence took place; on the contrary, they passed off so quietly as to form a perfect contrast to many of our elections in this country. He was for giving to the voter protection again: landlords, against indowers, against priests, and against, in fact, every undue influence, and he warned Lord John Russell that to extend the franchise without the ballot, would be to inflict the greatest possible curse upon the operatives of the country.

Mr. Walfold elections by ba

For the motion

Against it

Majority against it

Mr. Hurr said it was his intention to vote for the motion, but by mistake he had voted against it.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. The House met at noon

The House met at noon

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).

Mr. Sharman Cramford moved the second reading of the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill. The object was to make into law the custom of tenant-right prevailing in various districts of Ireland; and to secure, amongst other things, to the occupiers of land a full and fair compensation for unexhausted improvements. He expressed his willingness to withdraw the bill sitogether, if the Government would undertake to bring forward a just measure upon the subject.

Mr. Napier approved of compensation being given for improvements, but objected to some of the details of the present bill, which, he thought, would throw additional restrictions upon encumbered estates, and streatype the existing system, instead of endeavouring to introduce one still better. He was unwilling to employ legislation to arrange that which should be natter of private contract, or to interfere by enactments with the free course of the letting of land. But, although he considered, that, where the negotiating parties were simply an owner in fee and a tenant, legislation was needless, it might be advantageously interposed where entails encumbered the dealing with the land, as it might get rid of the restrictions against leasing. Reminding the House that in England and in Scotland a tenant could lay no claim to compensation for improvements after he had availed himself of them sufficiently long to be reimbursed his expenditure, he pointed out as an objection to the bill that it provided no limit to the period of claims. Compensation should be granted only where a tenant's just and reasonable eujopment of his improvement should be interrupted. After objecting to outer details in the bill, he said that early in the session he had made some progress in preparting a measure on the subject, but this he conceived ought now to be made a Government bill, and he promised that it should be introduced as such as early as possible, though he could not promise it this session. The object of that measure would not only be the

tenants for improvements not absolutely necessary for the purpose of cultivation, he signified his opposition to the bill.

Mr. Keoga, after a sarcastic attack upon the last speaker, drew a melancholy picture of the miserable system under which the Irish cultivator was crushed, and implored the House not to lose that opportunity of remedying evils which were running the land and extirpating the population. The late Government had traded with the miseries of Ireland as political capital, but he called upon the present Administration to take a nobler course.

Mr. Grattan and Mr. B. Osborne supported the bill.

Mr. Whiteside said that legislation upon so important a subject cought to be comprehensive, just, and luminous, and the House orght, irrespective or other considerations, to decide whether this bill were of such a character. He raised various objections to the measure, to show that such was not its character.

Mr. Butler moved the adjournment of the debate, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. ConoLix spoke in opposition to the bill, and six o'clock having arrived before the hon. gentleman concluded, an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a few minutes, and received some petitions. The Testators' Personal Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.— Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

Mr. M. Milnes moved a resolution to the effect that this House has observed with regret, in the correspondence respecting foreign refugees laid upon the table, a menace on the part of a friendly power to visit upon unoffending British travellers that displeasure at that exercise of the rights of asylum which is agreeable to the laws, the customs, and the feelings of the people of Great Britain, and which in recent times has afforded refuge and security to persons of various nations, without any distinction of political opinions. The hon, member re-

ferred to the reception which had been given to Kossuth, at which Prince Schwartzenburg and the Austrian Government took such offence that they threatened that British subjects sojenring in Austria might be exposed to annoyance without having any claim to the interference of the Austrian Government in their behalf; and this, although the British Government had taken no part whatever in the reception of Kossuth, and had not the power of preventing his being well received by the reople. It appeared to him that the tone of the Earl of Malmesbury's correspondence had established a sort of sympathy with Austria distasteful to the feelings of the people of this country. To remove such an impression was one of the objects of his motion; the other was still more invertant, that of securing good treatment for uncifending English travellers in foreign countries.

restant, that of securing good treatment for undiffending Eights travelles in foreign countries.

Lord DUDLEY STUART seconded the motion.

Mr. WALPOLE said he was at a less to know whether the object of the motion was to east blame upon the present Government or the late Government, or upon both, but he hoped by a short explanation to induce the hon, gentleman to withdraw his motion. The fair inference to be drawn from the papers upon the table was that foreign governments misconceived the laws of this country, and the rights of asylum which were never refused to political refugees. Those rights, however, had been explained by the late Government, and the cenciliatory tons adopted by the present Government had so far obvisted the dissatisfaction which had prevailed, that he thought it would be extremely inadvisable to give a new stimulus to the matter by passing a positive resolution of that House.

dissatisfaction which had prevaled, that he document is given a positive resolution of that House.

Mr. Anstey supported the motion.
Lord Palmerston said he thought that the hon, member for Pomfret (Mr. Lord Palmerston said he thought that the hon, member for Pomfret (Mr. Milnes) had acted quite rightin bringhighthe subject under the consideration of the House; and he was of opinion that the right hon, rentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, did not satisfactorily state that it was the intention of the Government to enforce those rights in respect to British travellers abroad to which they were entitled. The Austrian Government seemed dispased to retailate in their conduct towards British fravellers for not obtaining an acquiescence to their wishes from the British Government in reference to foreign refugees in this country, which they ought to have known this Government by law could not give. He would, however, suggest to his hen, frend the propritty of not pressing his notion, as the object of it was, in a considerable degree, achieved by the discussion that had already taken place upon the subject. Sir John Waleis and that discussions of this character, in the present aspect of Europe, were not calculated to promote the cause of peace and amity between this country and foreign nations.

Mr. V. Smith complained that British travellers were placed in a worse position now than they were in before the recent correspondence had taken place.

Mr. Ballele Coerlanne thought it was much to be regretted that the motion had been brought forward, as the result of it was likely to be most mischievous. Sir Harry Verney said, that when he was abroad he was put under surveillance for three weeks by the Austrian Government, in consequence, he was informed, of relatives of his having spoken and voted in this House in favour of compelling the settlement of the Austrian loan.

Mr. Henery said, that he was not aware of any inconscience having been suffered in consequence of the writing of the dispatch that had been so t

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN SHELLEY, BART., OF MARESFIELD PARK, SUSSEX.



HELLEY, BART, OF MARESFIELD PARK, SUSSEX.

This Baronet, the head of the ancient Sussex family of Shelley, of which Sir Percy Shelley, Birt, and Lord De Lisle are junior branches, died on the 28th ult., at Lonsdale House, Fulham, in his 81st year. He was born 3d March, 1772, the only son of Sir John Shelley, fifth baronet, of Michelgrove, M.P., by Wilhelmina his first wife, daughter of John Newham, Esq., of Maresfield Park. He inherited the title at the early age of eleven, and has, consequently, enjoyed it fer no less a period than sixty-nine years. He married, 4th June, 1807, Frances, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Winckley, Esq., of Brockholes, co. Lancaster, and had four sons and two daughters. Of the former the eldest is now Sir John Villiers Shelley, seventh baronet. The late Sir John Shelley laid claim to the old barony of Sudeley, as representative of Alice Belknap, one of the coheirs.

MARIA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF DENMARK.

MARIA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF DENMARK.

Her Majesty Maria Sophia Frederica, senior Queen Dowager of Denmark, was the eldest daughter of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse, by bis consort Louisa, daughter of Frederick V., King of Denmark, and was born the 28th October, 1767. She was married, the 31st July, 1790, to Frederick VI., King of Denmark, her own first cousin, and cousin also of the present reigning Monarch, Frederick VII. By this marriage her Majesty had two daughters, of whom the elder, Caroline, is the wife of Frederick, the present hereditary Prince of Denmark; and the younger, Wilhelmina, having been divorced from her first husband, the reigning King, Frederick VII., when Prince, was married secondly to Charles, present Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Queen Maria ded on the 22d ultimo; her two sisters, the Princess Juliana, Abbess of Itzehoe, and Louisa, Duchess Dowager of Schleswig, Holstein, survive her. There is now living another and younger Queen Dowager of Denmark, Caroline, widow of the late King Christian VIII., and step-mother of his present Danish Majesty.

BARONESS MILFORD.

ELIZA LADY MILFOED, wife of Richard Lord Milford, was only daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., of Hanwell, Her Lydyship died on the 24th ult., at Picton Castle, after a long and painful illness. She had no child.





Addirad Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden, died at Stock-hoim on the 10th ult. Her Lady-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NULLUS—If Black take the Kt with bla kine at the 3rd move, in Problem 124, or play in any other way, White makes by taking the Q P with ble Bithop, through the discovered check of als Road.

CIVIS—The subscription to the St. George's Chees Club is three guineas per annum for town members, and one guinea per annum for county numbers. No entrance fee or responsibility of any kind. You should send your name to Mr. Longbottom, the accretary.

CUIX—We know the rate you speak of well anough, and fifty other rules by which he same oijuct can be ableved

Lamburgary—For use, as well as ornament, we prefet the "Terrace" Chess-board of Mechitoany others we have such

to any others we have such STEVENS—Your problems have each fure solutions, and are much too eary besides STEVENS—Your problems have each fure solutions, and are much too eary besides STUPO—The note in question is by Major Jacobach. We contest we see no immediate danger that could accrue from Black's moving his King to the Queen's second square if ATERTON, Station—In the position given, the White Kinght, although prevented moving, is not deprived of his protective power; and, consequently, the White King cannot capture the Bishon.

the Bishop .

M. Shirok — We cannot understand the question at you put it. Try again, and express yourself in plain English

E. Birowabury—In such a case you could, of course, insist upon your adversary taking
your Rook with the pince he first touched.

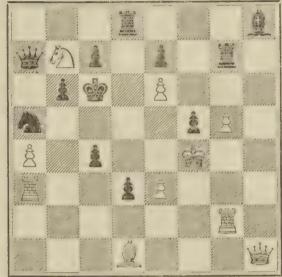
— I. In the solution of Mr Bolton is problem, at move 4 the Pawn takes Pawn in passing,
and thus discovers check with the Queen. We should have thought it impossible for anyone to misunderstand the move. 2. In the other lastance, the word "check" is obviously superfique.

one to misanders and the move. 2. In the other lostance, the word "check" is obviously superflause VETO—A player is not "stalomated" while he cus move a piece or Pawn; and, in the political given, what is to hinder While from playing his Hisbop or Kt on one of his Pawns?

JB, Northwood—The one published unfortunately admits of another evident solution. That of 9 moves can be done in 6 that in 7 in vere can be done in 2, and that in 6 in 2 slate J W; I O II B, of Wrothern—You are undoubted yin the right. Having copied our last law pointed out by our quick and untelligent correspondent JDDY, that the two great Russian masters gave up their bard fight, as a drawn battle at the very moment Major Jamisch ad the game in his hands. The position—If the moves have been accurately recorded—is: White: Kims at Queen's 6th, Pawns at Q B Jh and Q R 5th. Black; King at Q B 6th and C R 5th. Black; King at Q B 6th and C R 5th. I slate; King at Q B 6th and C R 5th. I slate; C R 1st 1s quite correct.

number of the Chess-Player's Chronics, while set p all the pieces one square more to the left than they are pieced on the diegram FORBIONER—It hall be examined to the Country of the Country of the Property of the Property

PROBLEM No. 428. By R. B. W., of Oxford. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played last month at St. Petersburgh, between Messrs. Shumoff and

JAENISCH.								
	BLACK (Mr. J.)		BLACK (Mr. J.)					
I. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to Q R 3d (ch)	K to Q 2d (c)					
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. Kt to K 5th (ch)	B takes Kt					
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	17. Q takes Q	Q Kt takes K B					
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	18. B takes K Kt (d)	Kt to K 6th (ch)					
	B to K Kt 2d	19. K to B 21	K takes B					
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d		B to K Kt 5th					
7. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq		B takes Q P					
8. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3d (a)	22. P takes P (disch)						
9. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K R 4th	23. Q to K Kt 5th	Kt to KB 4th (dis					
0. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3d		ch)					
1. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	K Kt to K 2d	24. K to his sq (e)	Q R to K sq					
2. Kt takes Q B P	K takes Kt		(ch)					
3. P takes P (ch)	K takes P	25. K to Q 2d	R to K Kt sq					
4. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to QR 4th	26. Q takes Kt (f)	B to K oth (ch)					
And wine								

Notes by M. Jacnisch.

Notes by M. Jaconisch.

(a) This, in our opinion, is the best refined in the present variation of the Bishop's Gamble. The natural move—8. Black P to Q 13.4—is inferior, for it would be followed by 9. White K to Q B 34; Black P to Q 44h. 10. Whate B to K 34; and the defence of the Gamble Pawn would become extremely difficult in the end.

(b) An ingenious and subtle preparation for the sacridec of the Kt on the 12th move (c) An incredible error, which, however, we were sire was a subtled to redeem. In a manner sufficiently striking. It will be seen, however, that playing the K to Q B 21 would have been attended by consequences any bings but favourable to black, for, suppose 15 Black K to to Q B 34; 16. White Q to K sq. xc. We believe the best resource consisted in playing at move 14. Black K to K B 4th, issued of Q Kt to Q R 4a. It is, however, difficult by Judge correctly in our own cause (d) 18. White Q takes K B P, or F takes B, would have given White the victory. The fault 18. White K to Bay would have been followed by 24. Black K to K 6th (ch); 35. White K to his sq; Black B to Q B 6th (ch). 30 White K to B x 7th would have been followed by 24. Black K to K 6th (ch); 35. White K to B x 7th would have been followed by 24. Black K to K 6th, &c. (f) 26. White K to B x 7th would have been followed by 24. Black B to C A 2d: Black B Lack B to C A 2d: Black B to C A 2d: Black B Lack B to C A 2d: Black B Lack B Lack B Lack B to C A 2d: Black B Lack B

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 724.—This curious position is by R. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at Q8th, R at Q bth, Kts at K B 4th and K 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th and 6th, K B 2d, Q B 2d, and Q R 4th and 6th, and Gth, and Gth, and Q B 6th.

Black: K at K 5th; Ps at K B 6th, Q 5d, 5th, and 6th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 725 — By Mr. TURTON.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at K B 7th, Rs at Q8th and Q B 3d, B at Q7th, Kt at Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q5th, Q at Q Kt aq, R at K 4th, B at Q Kts 3d, Kt at K R 6th and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in these

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 726.—By Judy.

White: K at his 6th, R at K 24, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at K Kt 2d.

Black: K at K 5th, P at K 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

White: Kat KB 5th, Bat Qsq, Ktat KRsq; Psat KKt 2d, KB 3d, and IC 4th

4th.

Black: K at K R 5th; Ps at K R 2d and 3d, and K Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 728.—By E. B. C., an American Amateur.

White: K at Q R sq, R at K 3d, Bs at K R 3d and Q R 7th, Ps at K R 4th and

White: K at K B 5th, Ps at K P. 2d and K R 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No 729.—By the Same.

White: K at Q 3d, Q at Q &t 7th, R at K k 5th, Kt at K kt 5th, P at K

Kt 4th.

Elack: K at Q 33, Rs at K 3J, and Q B 3d, B at K sq, P at Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT WASTMINSTER.-The fol-THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT WASTMINSTER.—The following are the resolutions which conclude the report of the Westminster Bridge commission, just issued:—I. That the prevent bridge should be used as a temporary bridge until a new bridge shall have been constructed. 2. That a new bridge should be constructed adjoining or as near as possible to the present bridge, on the north site: that is, lower down the river. 3. That the new bridge should not be less than 60 feet in width, including the footways. 4. That it be constructed of iron, with stone piers. 5. That it consist of no more than two arches. 6. That the height of the headway of the centre arch above Trinity datum be not less than 25 ft. 6 in. 7. That it is desirable that no time should be lost in making preparations for the commencement of the work.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Letters from Berlin state that Professor Rauch has just completed It is to serve as a model for the memorial which it is proposed to erect on the Philosophengange at Königsberg, so called as having been Kant's favourite promenade. The figure represents the philosopher in a standing posture, looking directly as if a some person before him, his right hand raised in the act of demonstration.

On the 9th ult., at the assizes of Ostrowo, in Prussia, eight robbers

On the 9th ult., at the assizes of Ostrowo, in Prussia, eight robbers were in one day condemned to the punishment of beheading.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Montrose, for a long time employed in the Peninsular mail service, has been sold to the Portuguess Government. She is to be fitted with new boilers, and undergo a thorough refit, after which she will be turned over to her new owners. She is to be employed in running between Lisbon and the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa.

A fatal accident occurred on Friday week, on the railway between Brighton and Hastings. A Mrs. Edwards, between fifty and sixty years of age, residing with her sou, a pastrycook, in Norman road, St. Leonard's, jumpedfrom a third-class carriage, and received injuries which speedily termnated in death. It is supposed that the unfortunate woman committed the rash act in consequence of having inadvertently passed the Boxhill Station, at which she ought to have stopped.

The bill to enable her Majesty to abolish otherwise than by treaty,

The bill to enable her Majesty to abolish otherwise than by treaty, on condition of reciprocity, differential duties on foreign ships, was printed on Saturday. It provites that when the trade and shipping of Great Britain have been placed in the ports of any foreign power on a footing of reciprocity, her Majesty may issue an order in council; and thereupon the provisions of the 59 Geo. 3, c. 5i, are to be applicable.

Information has been given that the parish church of Kilgarran, near Cardigan, had been entered, and robbed of a silver communion cup, very old, and bearing the Latin inscription "Podulam ecclesia de Killegaran."

On Sunday morning, the High Sheriff's state carriage being in waiting in the Castle yard, at Exeter, to convey the Hon. Justice Erleto his lodgings on the termination of a trial, and just as the coachman was about to mount the box, the horses being frightened at the rush of people from the court, dashed down Castle-street at a furious rate, and against the shop froat of Mr. Courti, jeweller, in High street. The shutters and windows were smashed, and property damage to the amount, it is said, of from £100 to £200. The pole of the carriage was broken, and one of the horses much cut; but the carriage was uninjured.

During the forthcoming season large transhipments of continental

During the forthcoming season large transhipments of continental emigrants vid Liverpool to New York are expected, caused by the low fare from that port. From Bremen to New York the fare is about £6; while from Liverpool the charge is only from 503. to £3; and the expenses from Bremen to the latter port are under 303. Bodies of emigrants from Coblentz, Hamburg, Leipsic, &c., have arrived at and departed from Liverpool during the past week.

The Earl of Derby has accepted (says the Preston Chronicle) the office of President of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, and has promised to attend the annual meeting at Preston, in September.

A "Ragged-school" shoe-black society has been formed in Dublin in connexion with the London society. Several boys are now stationed in different parts of the city. It is proposed also to place others in connexion with private houses, to clean down the steps and pathways before the hall-doors, and to be employed in other useful ways.

Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London, with his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, is on a visit at Tuam, with Archbishop MacHale.

Dr. Rae, who has for some years been engaged in command of an expelition on the north coast of North America, in search of Franklin and his missing companions, has arrived in England, and has had interviews with the Admiratly and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Glasgow is about to petition the House of Commons for one of the four seats now uncccupied in that assembly; Staleybridge is also in the field. The Golbals side of the Clyde, says a Glasgow paper, contains a larger population than dozens of boroughs which now return two members.

In accordance with orders issued by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Censtable of the Tower, the whole of the menagerie buildings, guardhouse, and other erections opposite the west entrance fronting Thames-street have been removed; and on Saturday the esplanade, which had been stockaded and laid down with gravel walks and a macadamised pavement, was open to the public.

A schoolmaster at St

and laid down with gravel walks and a macadamised pavement, was open to the public.

A schoolmaster at Stockton, named Harker, has been committed for trial on a charge of manalaughter, in having caused the death of one of his scholars by beating.

The Notts Guardian states that Mr. Roger O'Connor, the nephew of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., has appealed to the English Chartists to raise funds for his "unfortunate relative."

Two Belgian Franciscan friars, Father Louis de Weist, and Father Robert Vanueryst, are about to proceed to Palestine by Marseiles, the French Government giving them a free passage in one of the next steamers.

A portion of a large parcel of foreign watches imported for the purpose of delivery for use in this country, on payment of the duties, has been salzed by the officers of the revenue as forfeited, under the act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 86, s. 43, in consequence of their being illegally marked with the name and address of a British manufacturer, with the obvious intent of passing them off as British-made articles.

Notwithstanding some opposition from the American Institute, the act of legislation incorporating the association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at New York, in its final stage, received the signature of the Governor of the State on the 11th ult. The bill was unanimonally passed by the Senate. Sir Joseph Paxton's design is to be carried out in the building.

On Saturday last intelligence reached Lloyd's that several bundles of privited payers of instructions from the directors of the Royal West India. On Saturday last intelligence reached Lloyd's that several bundles

On Saturday last intelligence reached Lloyd's that several bundles of printed papers of instructions from the directors of the Royal West India Mail-packet Company to the officers of the ill-fated Amaron had been picked up by the Monkey disting-boat, three miles S.E. E. of Penzance, coast of Cornwall.

Accounts have been received of the melancholy shipwreck and total loss of the ship Amy, of Loudon, while on a passage from Bylice, Bay of Honduras, for Cork, on the coast of Kinsale. All the crew, with the exception of three, met with a watery grava. The ship was a fine vessel, 400 tons burden.

A poor widow named Ellicombe, residing at Teignmouth, was standing near the top of the stairs, when, startled by the sudden knock of the postman, sho fell headlong, and severely fractured her thigh, the bone protruding through the skin. She is not expected to survive.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aquila (brother of the King of Naples), accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess (sister to the Emperor of Brazil), arrived at Mivart's Hotel, attended by a numerous suite.

The following fine ships are now in the Sound with emigrants:—The Emma Eugenia, of 383 tons register, for Portland Bay; the Argyle, of 584 tons, for Moreton Bay; and the Sir Robert Sale, of 741 tons, for Geelong.

From Breslau, in Prussia, under date the 23d March, we learn that a heavy blow threatens the speculators in corn. The prices have been falling for the last fortnight; rye is thirteen silver groschen, wheat ten ditto, and barley two ditto, per bushel lower than in February. Oats alone keep up. This fall is caused chiefly by reports from abroad, for the market there is but scantily supplied, and the large exports, both abroad and to the interior of the country, would certainly occasion a rise were it not for the favourable reports from foreign markets.

M. Bechon, a colonist in Algeria, has started up as a rival to

would certainly occasion a rise were it not for the favourable reports from foreign markets.

M. Bechon, a colonist in Algeria, has started up as a rival to Gerard, the celebrated lion-killer. An enormous lion having caused great alarm, and done considerable injury to the colony of Mondovi, near Bona, by carrying off saveral of the domestic animals belonging to it, M. Bechon took the field against this nocturnal marander, and a short time since succeeded in killing him. The lion measures two metres fifty centimetres in length. The neighbouring Arab tribes came in numbers to salute the fortunate conqueror, as they regard the man who kills a said as a superior being.

The strike of the shipwrights belonging to the yards at Hylton on the Wear terminated on Saturday last, having lasted twenty weeks. The masters and men have come to a compromise.

Lord Brougham's bill in reference to the assembling of Parliament declares " that so often as her Majesty shall, by her Royal proclamation, appoint a time for the first meeting of the l'arliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution thereof, the time so to be appointed may be at any time not less than thirty-five days after the date of such proclamation, the act of the fifth year of Queen Anne, c. 8, or the act of the 7th and 8th years of William III., c. 25, or any other law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

notwithstanding."

On Tuesday evening, as James Buckmaster, a well-known whip, and a driver of a Waterloo omnibus, descended from the box seat at the York and Albany, Regent's Park, he fell to the ground a corpse.

It is stated that extensive arrangements are being made for giving facilities to tourists to visit Ireland next summer, and it is highly probable that a more than usual number of the periodical pleasure travellers will now prefer Ireland to the Continuat. a more than usual related to the Continent.

The Royal Australian Mail Steam Navigation Company received on The Royal Australian Mail Steam Navigation Company received on the Royal Australian Mail Steam Navigation Company received on the Royal Australia of the Royal One o

The Royal Australian Mail Steam Navigation Company received on Tuesday the grant of a charter of incorporation.

The Board of Ordnance have determined upon erecting a battery of gins in the neighbourhood of Penarth-Iread, near Cardiff; and a party of the Royal Engineers have been engaged in examining and inspecting the head and the adjacent coast, for the construction of defences for the better protection of the Bristol Channel at that part. The battery at Pater Fort, Milford Haven, is likewise to be altered, at an expense of nearly £2000; and it is said that additional defences in the Haven are to be erected, at a cost of £5000.

On the morning of the 23d ult. the ship Emma, of London, 450 tons register, from Honduras to Queenstown for orders, with a valuable cargo of malogany, logwood, &c., struck on a sunken rock a little to the east of Fileared bucy, Dunworly, on the south coast of Ireland, and instantly became a total wreck, when, melancholy to relate, fifteen out of the eighteen hands on board met with a watery grave.

board met with a watery grave.

A deputation from the Cork and Dublin committees of the Cork Exhibition had an interview with Lord Eglinton on Tuesday. His Excellency promised the deputation his warmest support.

LAMBETH THE WATER COMPANY'S WORKS. NEW



OPENING OF THE NEW WORKS OF THE LAMBETH WATER COMPANY, SEETHING WELLS, DITTON.

On Tuesday, the Lambeth Water Company celebrated the opening of their new works at Seething Wells by a well-appointed dejeuner upon the premises. The great utility of the works, and the liberal and enterprising spirit which characterise their construction, merit an extended

The object of the Lambeth Water Company is to meet the objections that have been raised against the alleged inpurity of the source (near Hungerford-bridge) whence they have heretofore derived their supply of water. In the year 1848 they obtained an act to enable them to construct new works; and, as soon as they could procure the necessary funds, they com nenced the prosecution of the works in question, which they have carried out at their own sole cost and risk; abandoning the present source of supply, and conveying the water from the Thames at Ditton to their reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham, where it is to be distributed to new districts, and also supplied to their present tenants.

The works adjoin the Surrey bank of the Thames, parallel with which are four filtering basins, covering several acres of ground, and into which the water is admitted throughtwo sluices. These sluices have each an iron grating, to prevent the passage of weeds, &c., and a frame of fine gauze-wire, which effectually shuts out from the filtering reservoirs the more minute impurities of the parent source of supply. The water, having passed through these "sieves," finds its way into the filters by the following process:—The bottom of the filters consists of several brick channels, through which the water, when purified, flows into a well, whence it is pumped into the supply pipe. Over these channels are placed, transversely, slabs of slate, some half-inch apart, to admit of a free passage of the water through the filtering materials. These are, first, a stratum of coarse gravel; next fine gravel; then shells, and on the top a layer of fine sand. The supply pipe is 30 inches in diameter, and extends from the works at Ditton to

the reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham, by the way of Merton and the reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham, by the way of Merton and Tooting, a considerable length of it running along the north side of the South-Western Railway. The site of the new works at Ditton is about 23 miles by the course of the river above London-bridge, and upwards of three miles beyond the range of the tide; but the length of the supply pipe from the works to Brixton is 10\frac{3}{6} miles.

The steam pumping-engines are of 600 horse-power, and are equal to the supply of about 10,000,000 gallons of water daily into the Company's reservoirs at Brixton. They have been constructed from the designs of Mr. James Simpson, the Company's engineer, and are most efficient for the purposes, and of admirable workmanship.

The money powers of the Company's act enable them to raise \mathref{\pi}200,000 for the purpose of carrying out these important works and matters connected with them; and it is stated that the works themselves have cost about \mathref{\pi}15,000. The Company do not, however, con-



THE FILTERING BASINS OF THE LAMBETH WATER COMPANY'S NEW WORKS, DITTON

fine their operations to laying down one 30-inch aqueduct or supply pipe. They have taken ground sufficient for laying down four pipes, and they have, with a due regard to economy, already carried a couple of pipes over some small water-ways; so that when a second through main pipe shall become necessary, the work may be carried out at the least possible cost of time and money. The engineer has, by embankments and cuttings, preserved a uniform gradient for the passage of the water through the pipe.

cost of time and money. The engineer has, by embankments and cuttings, preserved a uniform gradient for the passage of the water through the pipe.

With regard to the purity of the water to be supplied by means of these new works of the Lambeth Water Company, it is worth notice that the Act of Parliament requires that the whole of the water pumped from them shall be filtered; and not a drop of water can find its way into the purifying well except through the filters.

The engines working at full power would force the water from Ditton, through the pipe, to Brixton, in about eight hours. A pressure of about eight feet is required to force the water through the filtering beds into the channel below.

A large and highly-respectable company (about 250 in number) were present yesterday at the celebrated dijeuner, amongst whom we observed Mr. J. C. Peache, the chairman of the Lambeth Water works Company; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Wilson, Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Geach, M.P.; Mr. C. H. Gregory, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Pepper, the Mayor of Kingston; Mr. W. C. Mylne, of the New River Company; Mr. Dakin, Mr. Horsley Palmer, Mr. A. B. Cochrane, Mr. C. Wordsworth, standing counsel of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Mr. J. Simpson, the engineer of the works; Mr. W. Simpson, the Rev. J. H. Randolph, &c.

The guests were shown over the works, and the water was let into the filtering reservoirs, in one of which the whole method of filtering was exhibited. They afterwards visited the engine-house, and the chairman having started the engines, the ceremony of naming the engines the "James and William Simpson" was performed amidst hearty cheering.

The chairman of the Lambeth Water-works Company presided at the dijeciner, at which some excellent speeches were delivered on the beneficial results of a private enterprise as compared with "Government works." The dijectner was creditably managed by Mr. Hart, of the Swan, at Thames Ditton; and Mr. Harker was, as usual, a very efficient toast-master.

TESTIMONIAL TO P. W. S. MILES, ESQ., M.P.

This elegant Casket, containing the freedom" of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol, has lately been presented to



CASKET, CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL, PRESENTED TO P. W. S. MILES, ESQ., M.P.

P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P. for that city in 1851. The groundwork of the casket is ebony, with elaborate silver gilt scrolls in the cinque cento style mounted upon it. The arms of the company are on the cover in high relief, surrounded by engravings in the compartments, symbolising the quarters of the globe, while the dolphins composing the feet are the crest of the celebrated Edward Colston, who, being of the fraternity, constituted the Society of Merchant Venturers the trustees and almoners of his noble charities in the city of Bristol. This unique drawingroom ornament was manufactured by Messrs. Charles Taylor and Son, of Bristol, and reflects the very highest credit on their taste in the design, and skill in the workmanship of it.

THE B ITISH INSTITUTION. "THE MOTHER'S HOPE." BY J. SANT.

We have already, in our notices of the pictures in the British Institution, made mention of the two very effective pieces exhibited by Mr. Sant. That of "Music" we have already engraved; and in now presenting our readers with the companion picture, entitled "The Mother's Hope," we need hardly repeat the praise which we bestowed upon the



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—" OLIVIA AND SOPHIA." (VIDE "VICAR OF WAREFIELD.")-PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.



EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION .- "THE MOTHER'S HOPE."-PAINTED BY J. SANT.

composition, which is here re-embodied to speak for itself. The attitude of the child is bold, original, and natural withal; and the face of the young mother beams with innocent pride and fullness of joy, as she gazes upon a scene the magnificent poetry of which none but mothers

can truly and deeply appreciate:—

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE Emperor of Russia has recently transmitted to M. Claudet, the eminent photographer, of Regent-street, a magnificent diamond ring, in acknowledgment of the per-ure which his Majesty has experienced in examining by the aid of Mr. Wheatstone's ingenious invention, called the Stereoscope, a series of Daguerréctype views of the Great Exhibition, taken by the Great Exhibition, taken by M. Claudet, and forwarded by him to St. Petersburg for the Emperor's inspection. The present is accompanied by a very complimentary letter, in which it is stated that the Emperor has been enamentary letter, in which it is stated that the Emperor has been enabled, by these views, and by the marvellous phenomenon of plane surfaces producing representations of objects in perfect relief, "to form a correct idea of the Great Exhibition." It is also stated that the present is made in acknowledgment of M. Claudet's "constant endeavours ever since 1839 to improve the interesting art of photography."—Times.



SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The 29th Exhibition of the Society of British Artists was opened to the public on Monday last. The collection consists of 667 pieces, of which the members of the society clam the "lion's share," W. West sending 17; Zeitter, 16; H. Hurlstone, 14; Boddington and Clint, 12 each: and several others 11, 10, &c. The contributions from without are generally in modest ones and twos. This fact, though one naturally to be expected, and easily explained in reference to a self-supporting in-titution, certainly deprives the Suffolk-street annual Exhibition of much of the interest that would otherwise attach to it, and makes us wish that some other arrangement might be adopted which should afford a more open field to the pictorial talent of the country. The favouritism of the Trafalgar square aristocracy has leng been matter of complaint with artists and the public, and it is high time that their monopoly, so woefully misused, should be broken up. Of the numerous other in tintions established as harbours of refuge for genius struggling in neglect, the Society of British Artists, by priority of date, as well as by convenience of site, and other advantages, would claim to stand first in order in the good work of asserting the principles of free trade in art. Perhaps a very small amount of public assistance claim to stand first in order in the good work of asserting the principles of free trade in art. Perhaps a very small amount of public assistance (which, by the way, has been talked of at times) might enable them to take up this position with advantage; and, if we thought so, we should have no objection to see it afforded to them. Our ow convictions, however, are decidedly in favour of the self-supporting principle; and, looking at the experience of the first attempts of the Society of Arts, now nearly a century ago, and the enormous and increasing income derived from the public in shillings by the Royal Academy, looking at the jealousies and misgivings which attend the struggle for fame and fortune in the aristocratic emporium of Trafalgar-square, we are convinced that if the walls of the Suffolk-

Trafalgar-square, we are convinced that if the walls of the Suffolk-street, or any other conveniently situated gallery, were thrown open to a free competition of talent, the highest merit in the land would gladly avail itself of the opportunity thus afforded it, whilst the public with their shillings would amply repay the outlay incurred, and give a handsome profit on the investment.

It is really astonishing and perplexing that artists will not look upon the subject in this light; but, until they do so, the monopoly of Trafalgar-square must continue to flourish, and art to languish in the trammels of fashion and authority. The jealousies of artists are unfortunately proverbial, and it is in the disunion thus produced amongst them that the Royal Academy finds its strength. Instead of forming little cliques and parties, as the "excluded from Academy honours" now do, and founding little exhibitions of their own in all parts of town, which individually do not present attraction sufficient to engage a large share of public attention, let them combine together in one brotherly association, and, dismissing all paltry personal feeling, seek to establish an art institution upon the representative principle, whose authority, from its very constitution, will command respect, and, perhaps, one day, carry more weight than that of the chartered "order of merit" in Trafalgar-square.

square.
We proceed now to give the result of our first day's observation of the

Suffolk-street Exhibition.

Suffolk-street Exhibition.

Commencing with Mr. Hurlstone, the president, we find fourteen works, occupying favourable positions, in various styles, but chiefly in portraits and genre. We always observe in this artist great study and painstaking effort, particularly as regards expression, which is very often highly successful. In his colouring, however, he appears to labour under some unfortunate crotchets, from which it is not likely he will have the activities for the his foliars and everyone and convenience. often highly successful. In his colouring, however, he appears to labour under some unfortunate crotchets, from which it is not likely he will ever be entirely free. In his foliage and entourage, and sometimes in his draperies, he adopts the brown tints so remarkable in Reynolds. With this, when not carried to excess, and supposing the composition of the colouring material to be chemically more fortunate than that of the great President, we will not complain. But, when we find browns, greys, blues, and greens lavishly and perpetually introduced into the flesh tints, to mar the fresh hue of health, we turn away with instinctive aversion from the "libellous presentment." This colour mannerism is less apparent in the portrait of the young Marquis of Graham, son of the Duke of Montrose (No. 60), than in others, and the subject generally is pleasingly treated, with a due appreciation of Lawrence's wonderful art in child portraiture. To say the truth, however, the trick of pulling off one shoe and sock, and playing with the little terminal "bunch of fives" (repeated in No. 31, portrait of Julius, son of William Angerstein, Esq.), has been pretty well worn out since Lawrence's day, and might be suffered to give place to something of a higher "stamp." This artist is, perhaps, most successful with his Spanish girls, of whom we have several studies in the present collection, and to which his brown tints (his blues still creep in occasionally) are not altogether out of place. In No. 259 ("St. John's Eve at Seville"), where a lady and her attendant are represented at a window, perplexing the passers-by with jokes and coquetish discourse, the expension is admirably telling, particularly that of the senora. who half at Seville"), where a lady and her attendant are represented at a window, perplexing the passers-by with jokes and coquettish discourse, the expression is admirably telling, particularly that of the senora, who half conceals her face behind her fan. "The Flower-Girl of Seville" (471) is also naïvely characteristic, and the colouring of the drapery bold and effective. No. 39 ("La Buena Ventura"), a gipsy foretelling to a Spanish mother the destiny of her child, is a more ambitious work than any of the others by this artist; but we do not like it. There is an affectation in the treatment, particularly of the child, which deprives it of the interest which might attach to the rest of the group.

Baxter, who has a graceful hand for the human face, and a nice feeling for expression, exhibits four works, two of which are portraits, and two fancy subjects. Of the latter class is the little group of "Olivia and Sophia," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," which we engrave. The faces are extremely pretty and intelligent, with just enough of

The faces are extremely pretty and intelligent, with just enough of resemblance to show they belong to sisters, whilst their distinctive characteristics are happily suggested. The execution throughout is extremely careful, and the colouring delicate and effective.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN RE CUMMING.—Lunacy.—The Lords Justices sat with the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery on Saturday last, to hear the further argument in this matter. The legal point for censideration is this—"Wiether a person found lunatic by inquisition is entitled to traverse as a matter of right." In support of the present petition to traverse, it is contended that the traverse is, of right, subject only to the Court being satisfied that the alleged lunatic is capable of understanding the effect of the petition, and the consequence which may ensue from the petition being granted, and also being satisfied that the petition really is, what it professes to be, that of the lunatic, and instituted and prosecuted at her wish, and with her consent. On the other side, it is insisted that the traverse is entirely a matter of discretion in the Court, and cannot, therefore, be claimed as a right. Mr. Bethell, Mr. R. Palmer, and Mr. Southgate were heard in support of the petition to traverse. The Autorney-General and Sir W. Page Wood were heard against the traverse. In accordance with a wish expressed by the Lord Chancellor when the matter was last before him, Mrs. Cumming attended in his Lordship's private room, for the purpose of being examined by his Lordship before the Court sat. Ultimately, the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices severally delivered Judgments in the matter, in favour of the traverse. Mrs. Cumming will therefore have an opportunity of traversing, or demanding a rehearing of, the inquisition under which she has been declared lunatic.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL—By this bill of Lord Brougham it is provided that power may be given to the Lord Chancellor to appoint indeed and the Lords of the court of Rankellor to appoint indeed county courts of Rankellor and the Lords of courts of Rankellor to appoint indeed county courts of Rankellor and the Lords of courts of Rankellor to appoint indeed the court of Rankellor to appoint indeed courts of Rankellor to appoint indeed the court of Rankellor to appo

been declared lunatic.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL—By this bill of Lord Brougham it is provided that power may be given to the Lord Chancellor to appoint judges of county courts, and commissioners, &c. of the Court of Bankruptcy, to be officers of the Court of Chancery; the Lord Chancellor may also make general orders for the purposes following:—1. For enabling the Court to send accounts and inquiries to judges of the county courts and commissioners of bankruptcy. 2. For taking down evidence, and for providing for preservation of examinations. 3. For empowering judges of county courts, &c. to take pleas, answers, &c. 4. For enabling judges to examine witnesses in the country. 5. For transmission of proceedings by post or otherwise. In orders of reference accounts to be taken and inquiries and reports thereon to be made as in Equity. The Lord Chancellor is empowered to make orders enabling witnesses to be examined vivid voce, and witnesses are bound to answer questions. Persons subpersaed are bound to attend, and may be subject to penalties for perjury. General power is given to the Lord Chancellor to make orders in respect of causes and matters pending in the Court of Chancery. The acts 13 and 14 Vic., c. 61, s. 6, are in part repealed. The judges are to determine when expense of barrister, &c. shall be allowed; the Lord Chancellor may appoint judges to frame a scale of feet; summons issued to defendant, what to state; in default of notice in dispute or of non-appearance of defendant, that to state; in default of notice in dispute or of non-appearance of defendant, that to state; in default of notice in dispute or of non-appearance of defendant, what to state; in default of notice in dispute or of non-appearance of defendant, that to state; in default of notice in dispute or of non-appearance of defendant, see, plaintiff to be entitled to Judgment; judge may adjourn the case; there is to be no trial unless defendant is duly served; all orders, &c. made by Lord Chancellor under this act to be general o

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, WESTON-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD.—Joseph Tritton, Esq., of the house of Barclay and Co., bankers, has munificently presented £1000 towards the cost of erecting this chapel, which was opened on the

THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.—Two only of the 82 victims to THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.—Two only of the 82 victims to the delage of the 5th ult. now remain to be discovered. A reward of £5 has been offered for the recovery of one of them, named James Metterick, of Hincheliff Mill. Skulls and other portions of bodies continue to be found in the water-courses. Amongst the number of those drowned by the flood was a person calling himself Ashal, who was the manager of Mr. Crashaw's leather establishment at Holmfirth. This man, with his presumed wife and two children, perished; now, however, his true wife has presented herself at Holmfirth for relief from the contribution fund, as well as the transfer of her late husband's watch, which was picked up after the melancholy event. The woman's statement, which is duly confirmed, is that the name of her husband was not Ashall, but Spencer; that he left her at Bacup, with two children, seven years ago, cloping with the now sacrificed young woman, to whom she was cousin; that she knew not what had become of the guilty pair until the newspaper reports suggested her suspicion; and that subsequent inquiries had unfolded the whole romantic, though melancholy, truth. Parties from a distance still continue to visit the "walley of death," though seven weeks have elapsed since the catastrophe occurred. occurred

Strophe occurred.

On Wednesday, at the Surrey Petty Sessions, Newington, no less than twenty persons were sun moned by Mr. Wade, the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, for deficient weights, measures, and scales. Several retail dealers were fined in sums of 5s. and 20s. for having old worn-out scales, which they endeavoured to make legal by putting pieces of coal or iron on either scale, which could be moved at any time.

A gang of convicts, consisting of fourteen men, while being removed by train, on the York and North Midland line, from York Castle to Wakefield gaol, on Friday week, made a most determined altempt to escape, by endeavouring to jump from the train when it had arrived to within a nile of Wakefield. Some of them succeeded, at the risk of their lives, in reaching the platform; but the train having soon afterwards stopped, they were all recaptured, after a most desperate resistance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's three-act opera, "Maria di Rohan," was the opening work at the above ancient lyric establishment. It was originally produced in Vienna, in June, 1843, for Mdme, Tadolini, Guasco, and Ronconi; in the easien 1843-44, the composer arranged it for Paris, Grist, Mario, and Ronconi being included in the cast; and the part of the contralto, Armando de Gondi, was then expresly written and introduced for Brambilla, so long the sttractive star at Her Majesty's Theatre. The present cast is us follows:—Maria di Rohan, Midne. Fiorentini; Ricardo. Count of Chalais, Signor Calzolari; Armando de Gondi, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand; Di Fresque, Signor Fortini (this first appearance); and Enrico, Duize of Chevreuse, Signor Feriott (this debût in England).

Mr. Lumley, who terminated the Italian Opera, essaon in Paris on Tuesday last, revived "Maria di Rohan" on the 10th of January, for the first appearances of Madame Fiorentini and Feriotti, Gausco and Ida Bertrand also being in the cast. It was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday nicht, for the first time. The libretto of "Maria di Rohan" was written by Camunerano, who selected the well-known French drama of the "Duel sous Richelieu" as his theme. The subject is ill calculated for an Italian opera, being a series of disagreeable domestic and political intrigues, in which the principal personages alternately are struggling for the post of a minister or the heart of a mistress. Richelieu does not figure in the scene; but his political rival, Chalais, is the hero. He is deeply enamoured of Maria di Rohan, secretly married to Chevreuse, the dovoted friend of Chalais. Although united to the former through her mother's stern command, her affections are bestowed on the latter, and hence the imbroglio. Chalais challenges Gondi, a corrity forp, for libelling Maria; but being prevented from Keeping his time for the duel by her feara, the husband takes the place of the lover, and is wonded, being the second duel Chevreuse is engaged in just after the Queen

letta, in twelve-eight time, "Bon fai il glorno;" besides the pathetic prayer in the last act, "Harvi un Dio."

Feriotti, the new barytone, realised the high fame he has acquired in Italy, Spain, and Paris. He is a native of Bologna; he is rather above the middle height, and is easy and graceful in his deportment; his face recalls the portraits of Francis I. He is a thoroughly trained artist, possessing dramatic powers of a high order. In his style he may be accuved of an abuse of the fortes and pianos, but he sings with such finish and feeling that his deficiency of the merza vice is not so much felt. Calzoiari eang his muse artistically. Mdme. Fiorentini looked very handsome in the costumes of Maria, and her voice is as beautiful as ever; she has also gained in her acting. The opera was well received, and the leading artistes were called for at the conclusion.

The bullet arrangements displayed as usual that excellence which has always distinguished the establishment. Mdile. Guy Stephan danced in the favourite divertissement, "L'Auroré," with M. Mathieu (his first appearance in this country), and also in a new Spanish ballet sketch, entitled "Un Baile de Candel," being an embodiment of the well-known "balls by candlelight" in Spain, in which the national dances are executed. Mdile. Guy Stephan has not only the characteristics of the Spanish school, but she invests the pas with a refined grace peculiarly her own. In the "Baile de Candu" there are two scenes—a village, and a plaza or square in Seville—and the action just suffices to diversity the dances, in which Mdiles: Rosa, Esper, Allegrini, Lamoureux, M. Di Matia and M. Mathieu also distinguished themselves.

The national antherm was ann by the company, according to the loyal custom. Mr. Balfe was cordially received by the audience on taking his place, for his seventh season, as musical director.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The sixth season was commenced on Saturday last, with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." This work was first leard in this country, May 8th, 1847—the opening campaign of the above establishment; it was given twice, and the last act once; but, owing to the failure of Mdme. Ronconi, who sustained Maria, it met with little favour, although the powerful acting of Ronconi as Chevreuse left a deep impression on those amateurs who witnessed his inimitable delineation of that character. Tamberlik is the successor of Salvi as Chalaiat, Polonini retains the part of De Fleeque, Mdlle. Seguin replaces Alboni as Armando de Gondi, and Mdme. Castellan now enacts the unhappy Maria. A divertisament was imprudently introduced at the end of the first act at this rev.val, which was very unfavourably regarded by the audience. Ballet has never succeeded at the Royal Italian Opera; and the style of its resuscitation on Saturday was ill calculated to ensure for it a favourable impression; although, in Mdlle. Robert and Mdlle. Brussi, the theatre will possess danseuses of sufficient attraction for the pas incidental to operas, and to fill up an evening after a short work. On Tnesday the dancing was properly reserved until after the opera.

Despite the admirable exertions of Madame Castellan and Tamberlik, and of the decided success of the new contratio, Mdlle. Seguin, the all-absorbing attraction of "Marla di Rohan" must rest on the genius of Ronconi, as developed in the last appalling scene. The work does not come within the class of lyric dramas expected at the Royal Italian Opera, where imposing musical action in some great historic libretic is the chef source of delight. Costa's extensive orchestra, strengtlened by the accession of Platti and Bottesini, and the power-ful chorus, seem lost in the miserable intrigue which forms the subject of interest in "Maria di Rohan." Certainly, Ronconi's acting is to be recollected as one of those sublimely histrionic displays so rarely to be met with he exertions of a Siddons,

bad indication in her favour.

Madame Castellan and Tamberlik were cordially greeted; as also Costa on his

entrance into the orchestra
On Thursday night Rossini's "William Teil" was revived, our notice of
which will appear in next week's impression.

DRURY-LANE.

DRURY-LANE.

One of the greatest andiences ever collected within these walls was assembled on Wednesday night, at Mr. Bunn's annual benefit, on which occasion Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," was revived, with an entirely new cast, comprising Mrs. Sims Reeves Tas Arline, Miss R. Isaacs as the Gipsy Queen, Mr. Manvers Florestan, Mr. Whitworth Count Arnheim, Mr. Drayton Devishoof, and Mr. Sims Reeves Thaddeus. The opera was performed admirably, and was received as if it were a new production. The principal singers, who were frequently encored, were called before the curtain, and then the presence of the author of the libretto was insisted upon, and Mr. Bunn addressed the audience, stating that if he made the usual excuse of incipient fratiors that he was unaccustomed to public speaking, they would not believe him, but that he really felt the ordinary difficulty of adequately acknowledging a debt of gratitude. Since he had last addressed them things had not gone altogether smoothly. What with the crotchets of sin ers, the conduct of artists with great talent sending deputies to do their work with little talent, with the vagaries of choralists and those of bal et girls, who r. n away as fast as their legs would carry them when tempted to other establishments, he could assure them that he man ger, on returning to his home of a night, did not seep on a bed of roses. He was not going to disclose what was called the "see ets of the prison house;" but if he were only to tell the audience one tithe of what had passed behind the green curtain, it would form the subject of a finer farce than had been seen on these or any other boards. The remembrance, however, of these disagreeable matters would pass away, but the recollection of their kindness could never be

forgotten. Mr. Bunn's neat and pointed address was received with much cheering. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley appeared in the farce of "Twice Killed." Mdme, Garcia, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Toulmin, and M. Fédor sang in a miscellaneous concert, and Mdlle Vecchi and M. Durand danced a pas de deux. The theatre will be re-opened on Easter Monday, for the débût of the celebrated Mdme. Falconi, from Germany, in Fidelio.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Lemattre has revived his performance of Robert Macaire, and by it again justified the high opinion which we formerly expressed on his assumption of the character. Such nice perception as this accomplished actor shows in parts requiring peculiarity of treatment makes his appearance on an English stage highly instructive to those who most require foreign example for the cultivation of that high finish in which it must be confessed our native artistes are too often deficient.

ADELPHI.

A new farce, entitled "Who Stole the Pocket-Book; or, a Dinner for Six," was preduced on Monday. Mr. Wright enacts the hero. Mr. Tomkins Tipthory, a dramatic poet, out of cash, but rich in expectancy. The scene is a party at a milliner's, where the ladies are promised an entertainment at the joint expense of their lovers. Tipthory cannet pay his contribution; but shortly afterwards finds a pocket-book with two hundred pounds in it, out of which he treats the whole set. The book is really his own, containing payment for his dramas; but, ignorant of this fact, his conscience is serily pricked at the use he is making of the money supposed to be another's. More than once he thinks himself on the point of detection, and ultimately gets drunk to drown his feelings. Mr. Wright in all this evinced more refined acting than usual, and displayed talents for a higher and less eccentric order of parts than that in which he has hitherto been so successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are engaged by Mr. Webster for the Hay-market and Adelphi theatres. Contemporary journals suggest that their separation from the Princess' might be due to the intention of the management to subvitute melodramatic tragedies for comic afterpieces; but this we understand its altogether an error, no such intention having ever existed, and the separation itself having proceeded on altogether different grounds. Into these, however, as we have already intimated, we have no wish to enter. Suffice it to add, that theatrical experience proves that theatrical partnerships like that attempted between Messrs. Kean and Keeley can never be permanent. We regret to find that Mr. Kean has been prevented from acting this week owing to sudden and severe indisposition. Great preparations are making for Easter. A new play, also, of Mr. Lovell's, is spoken of; and we doubt not that the management will continue to exercise that judgment in the conduct of the theatre which has so far placed it above competition. The Lyceum also has been closed this week, previous to the production of the new Easter piece, which requires especial attention.

ADAMS'S ORRERY.—Mr. Adams's lectures on astronomy are this year (his 22d in London) to be delivered at the Adelphi Theatre. We have so often spoken in terms of high commendation of this gentleman's untiring efferts, whereby he so happily blends ammenant with instruction, that we can now do no more than cordially recommend our friends to pay him a visit during his very short season.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The chemical professor to this catablishment Mr. Papare, have the proper description of the season.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The chemical professor to this establishment, Mr. Pepper, has just commenced a most interesting lecture on Glynn and Appel's patent paper, for the prevention of forgery and piracy by the "anestatic process." This incenious method of taking fac similes of cheques, engravings, and periodicals (invented by Rudolph Appel, who received the Prize Exhibition Medal) was first shown by copying a sheet of Punch, which was distributed amongst the audience. The preparation of the paper, or rather the pulp, was then explained to be due to the presence of an insoluble salt of copper, accompanied by fatty matter, so that the means used to take out the copper would not affect the cily matter, whilst the solvent which removed the oil would take away the printing ink, and thus destroy the chance of forgery or piracy.

SURREY GARDENS.—The various places of summer amusement in SURREY GARDENS.—The various places of summer amusement in and near the metropolis are already sounding the note of preparation. Foremost among them, as esual, is the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Mr. Danson and a host of assistants have been occupied for weeks past on a subject which, we are told, is to leave all the preceding ones in the shade. Most extraordinarily novel and astounding effects are to be introduced, while the pictorial beauties will be of the most enchanting kind. Extensive alterations in the grounds have been effected, and a large and expensive addition to the zoological department is shortly expected.

is shortly expected.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CONOLLY.—A testimonial, consisting of a piece of plate designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, artist to Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, and executed with great taste, skill, and elaborate workmanship, was presented to Dr. Conolly, physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, at Willie's Rooms, on Wednesday, by his admir-rs. It represents a three-quarter length portrait of the Doctor. On the summit of the plate the god or genius of the healing art is represented in a standing posture, as meditating and directing the improved treatment of the insane, with Mercy on his right hand, and Science on his left. Some of the evils to be remedied, the mode of relieving them, and the results, are illu-trated by the groups of figures around the pedestal, and in the reliefs on its base, the groups exhibiting—1. A male and female figure, representing melancholy and raving madness under restraint. 2. A patient relieved from restraint, in a state of partial recovery, with the implements of coercion thrown on the ground. 3. The same patient restored to reason, and surrounded by his family, to whom he is gratefully indicating the sources of his restoration in the group above and the two reliefs inserted into the ebony base, showing, in contrast, the past and present modes of treating the insane.

Liverprool. Head Constable.—A head constable has just been appointed at Liverpool, in the place of Mr. Dowling, by the watch committee of the corporation. There were seventy candidates for the place, but three of these were only selected for the final choice, viz. Col. Hogg, Mr. Bigham, a civilian; and Captain Greig, who commands a body of Chelsea pensioners. Col. Hogg has for many years been, and is now, the chief constable at Wolverhampton, and is known as one of the ablest police efficers in England. The Liverpool watch committee have, however, somewhat unaccountably it would appear, elected Capt. Greig as their head censtable.

The Late Poet, Thomas Moore.—A meeting, called by invitations is need by TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CONOLLY.—A testimonial, consisting of a piece

once be collected, several of the highest names in Ireland undertaking to act as collectors, and that until the whole amount that may be contributed shall have been ascertained, neither the site nor the design of the memorial shall be decided on.

Simplification of Foreign Postage Rates.—Notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General, stating that on and from this day letters for the following places, sent rid France, and weighing under \$\circ{c}{c}\$ oz. will be charged postage as follows; viz.—For Spain, Fortugal, and Gibraltar, 10d. each; for the Duchy of Luxembourg, Baden, Holland, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Hobenzollern, Berkenfeld, Hesse Homberg, Lippe Detmold, Schwartzburg, Rudustatt, Reuss, Anhalt Nassau, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Hiddburghausen, Hesse (Electoral), Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hanburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, 11d. each; for Sardinla, 1s. 1d.; for the Two Sicilies, 5d.; for Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Papal States, Austrian dominons, Greece, Jonian Isle, Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Streilitz, Brunswick, Oldenburg (except Berkenfeld), Servia, Poland, Russia, Britah colonies and foreign countries beyond sea, 1s. 4d.; for Moldavla, Wallachia, and Turkey in Enrope, 1s. 10d. For the above rates of postage letters for Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar will be conveyed through France; for the Two Sicilies to Calais; for Parma and Modena, through Austria; for the Papal States, to Givita Vucchi; for the Ionian Isles, to Triest; for the British colonies and foreign countries beyond sea, to the port of disembarkation; and for all other places to destination. The postage on all letters going through France is now therefore reduced to five different rates only, for the purpose, it appears, of simplification. The rate of charge, as a matter of course, advances in proportion to the increase of weight. Thus, on letters for Spain, Portugal, or Gibraltar, the postage is to be as follows:—Weighing \$\frac{1}{2} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \til

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert, on Monday night, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the officers of state. The room was crowded to excess with a fashionable company, amongst whom was the Duke of Wellington. The Queen was received by the directors of the society; and, oner Majesty's entrance, the band, under Costa's guidance, performed the National Anthem. The programme comprised one symphony, the "Pastorale" of Beethoven; three overtures—the "Caim of the Sea and Prosperous Voyage" of Mendelssohn, the "Duux Jeurnées" of Cherubini," and the "Ruler of the Spirits" of Weber; and a duetto concertants for violoncello and contrabasso, executed with wondrous skill by Piatti and Bottesini. It is needless to add that the instrumental pieces were played with the highest precision and spirit: the storm movement in the symphony never went more astonishingly.

The vocal gleanings were unusually numerous for a Philharmonic scheme. Mr. Sims Reeves had to open with the trying acena of Florestan in the dungeon, from Beethoven's "Fidelio:" the symphonies forming the long entr'acte and the full accompaniments render this air almost impracticable for the concert. Troom. Mozart's duo, "La dove prende," from "Il Flanto Magico" (known as the "Manly heart"), was nicely given by Madame Castellan and Signor Ronconi, although the intonation of the latter at starting was very precarious. In the sir, by Stradella, "So in mies sospiri," the great barytone made a deep impression by profound pathos and intellectual interpretation. Madame Castellan sang the air, "Ah ritorno." with Mr. Blagrove's violin obligato, composed for the society by Menuelssoin, being the same scena she gave at the first concert. The interest of this composition is more in the orchestration than in the vocal passages, the difficulties of which were artistically conquered by the fair vocalist, who is always heard to the best advantage in a concert-room. Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Ronconi dashed off in admirable style Ro

WINTER MUSICAL EVENINGS.

WINTER MUSICAL EVENINGS.

At the fifth concert, M. Léonard, the celebrated Belgian violinist, made his first appearance in this country. He led in Mozart's quintet in C minor; in Beethoveris trio in B fast, Op. 97, Mr. Aguilar and Platit taking the pianoforte and violoncello parts; and in Mendels-sohn's quartet No. 4, Op. 44, in E minor.

M. Léonard also perforned a solo, taking for his text Haydn's national melody, "God preserve the Emperor." The instrumental pieces were relieved by the singing of Madame Léonard (the cousin of Viardot and Malibran), who visited this country in 1848, and gained distinction in Spanish melodies.

The sixth and last concert of the series was given last night at Willis's Rooms, britising to a conclusion these delightful entertainments. M. Léonard was the lion of the programme: he has established himself as one of the first of violinists. Herr Paner the pianist, Signor Bottesini, M. de Munck the violone-cellist, Mr. Ourry, and Mr. Lejenare afferded their aid; and Mdme. Léonard and Signor Marras were the vocalists. Hummel's pianoforte quintet, Haydn's quartet in C minor, Beethoven's duet in E flat, Op. 12, for piano and violin, were included in the scheme, as also a concerto by Léonard.

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 13th anniversary festival was celebrated on the 26th ult., in Froemasons' Hall; J. Evans, Esq., the respected President, in the chair. There were upwards of 150 amateurs and processors, besides the ladies who were in the gallery, at this excellent banquet. Amongst the former were—Sir John Harrington, Sir H. R. Bishop; Messrs. D. King, Benson, Shoubridge, Foster, Bradbury, Montem Suith, Spencer, Clinton, Ledler, Machin, A. Novello, Barnby, Brownsmith, Longhurst, Land, Walmesley, King, Whitehouse, Edney, Forbes, Wallworth, F. Calkin, Addison, Gypson, Rawlings, Banting, R. Smith, Chorley, Grilneisen, Bishop, Rippingham, Banmer, G. Budd, Professor Taylor, &cc.

The choir consisted of 17 boys, from the Chapel Royal, St. Andrew's, Wellsfreet, the Temple, and Westminster Abbey; 18 altos, 36 tenors, and 38 bases—109 voices in all, whose singing of "Non Nobis Domine" and Dr. Cooke's "Amen" was extremely imposing.

The programme comprised W. Byrd's pathetic motett, "Bow thine ear" (1590); Orlando Gibbons's fine anthem for eight voices, "O, clap your hands" (1620); and the following madrigals:—"Sweet Philomel," by J. Ward (1613); "I will go die," by Luca Marenzio (1650); "Come, clap thy hands," by T. Weekes (1597); "Draw on, sweet night," and "Oit have I vowed," by J. Willbys (1598); "Sister awake," by T. Bateson (1604); "Within a greenwood," by Ferretti (1880); "Come gentle swains," by M. Cavendish 1601); and Saville's "Waits" (1667). Under Mr. Turie's judicious direction, the general execution was steady and satisfactory. The occasional toasts, complimentary to the exertions of the chairman, and the officers in upholding the objects of the society. Were cordially greeted.

Under the direction of M. Rousselot, the first meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society took place on Friday week, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. Works finely executed by Sainton and Cooper, Hill and Rousselot, were No. 3, in D, Op. 18; No. 9, in C, Op. 59; and No. 12, in E flat, Op. 127.—Mr. Lindays Sloper also performed Beethoven's Sonata in D with much ability.—At Mr. Lucas's second musical evening, the quartetts were Haydn's No. 71; Spohr's No. 1, of Op 45; and Beethoven's Op. 132; as also Mozart's planoforte trio in G: the executants were Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, Lucas, and Linday Sloper.—On Monday last, the first of a series of "Grand National Concerts," for the encouragement of "Native Musical Talent," was given at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Herr Anschuez, with Mr. Thirlwall as leader of the band, and Messrs. T. Hagen and John Willy as accompanyists. The vocalists were Misses Birch, Eyles, Lascelles, Mossent, Thirlwall, Emma Philips, Poole, Mrs. T. Distin; Messrs. Harrison, G. Tedder, Weiss, and Whitworth. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Goddard (piano), Mr. Richardson (flute), the Distins, and the juvenile harpists, the Lockwood family. The entertainment was precisely of the same quality and quantity as that of the London Wednesday Concerts, at similar prices.—Mr. Beuler's sixteenth annual musical entertainment took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday.—On Tuesday, Mr. Henry Smith, at Crosby Hall, and Mr. Turner, at Sussex Hall, gave concerts.—Mr. Neate, the pianist, presented, on Wednesday, in the Queen Annestreet Rooms, his fourth quartett and pianoforts soirée, assisted by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Patti.—The la-t of the City Wednesday Concerts took place at Crosby Hall on the 31st ult., under M. Billet's direction.—On the same evening was the third of the London Wednesday concerts at Exeter Hall, at which Braham, Sivori, Bottesini, Reichardt the German tenor), the Misses Lowe, Stabbach, Durand, R. Braham, Lascelles, Maskell, Marshall, Brougham, Williams, Baxter, Messent, Jacobs, Mess

MUSICAL EVENTS.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

There will be a musical performance at Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday night, at which Mehul's oratorio "Joseph" will be revived. On Tuesday Mr. All-croft will give a monster concert at Exeter Hall. Herr Jansa (on Monday), and M. Billet (on Tuesday) will give nusical soirées. The Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the "Messiah" at Exeter Hall on Wednesday. M. Emile Prudent, the pianist, has arrived in London.

NINEVEH, BABYLON, AND LONDON COMPARED.—The area of Babylon was 225 square miles, that of Nineveh 216 square miles, while that of London and its environs is but 114 square miles; so that, with an area of little more than half that of Nineveh (population 600,000), the population of the latter is nearly four times. London and its environs is but 114 square index of the latter is nearly four times greater. This may, at nest sight, appear a disappointing calculation, considering the unanimous testimony of antiquity to the greatness of "Imperial Nineveh, the earthly queen;" but we are not to frame our ideas of the Eastern and ancient from the Western and modern, or to look to our crowded towns and high streets as types of those arrangements which 3000 years ago prevailed in Asia.—" Mineveh and its Palaces," by Joseph Bonomi, F.R.S.L. ("Illustrated London Library"), just published.

LONDON MODEL YACHT-CLUB.—The Challenge Cup, value eight guineas, given by this club for the purpose of encouraging model building and

guineas, given by this club for the purpose of encouraging model building and sailing, was warmly contested for on Monday last, the 29th ult., upon the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, by the following models:—

Halbert M. Ack oyd's Alarm. 1; Mr GT Sanderson's Coralie, 2; Mr H Ireland's Volante. Mr Water's Outcast, Mr Serican's America. 2nd neast Mr J Whitehead's Rose, 1; Mr H Rowe's Camilla 2; Mr T Taylor's Alligator, Mr Curry's Go, Mr R Richardson's British Fair, Mr 1 add's Unknown. 3d heat Mr J Ackroyd's Saud Mr E Taylor's Occan Queen.

The fourth and 6th heat remarks Pearl, Mr French's Petrel.

Mr Youngmar's Corasir, Mr Pumel's Pearl, Mr Frouch's Peterl, and the British Fair Andrews, Mr Pumel's Pearl, Mr Froughan's Corasir, Mr Pumel's Pearl, Mr Froughan's Peterl, and the British Fair and Alligator; the sixth and seventh heats, by the Ocean Queen, Alligator, and Rose, and the British Fair, Alarm, and Camilla. The final heat was decided in favour of the British Fair lugger. The Outcast and Unknown belong to Gravesend, the Corsair to Lowestoft, and the rest to London. A model of the America (brought from Brighton, but too late to enter for the match) challenged one of the schooners belonging to the club (the Alligator) to sail on the following day (Puesday). The challenge was accepted, and the match took place at the appointed time, and ended in favour of the Alligator. The Armagh Guardian states that preparations are making on a magnificent scale for an entertamment, in the course of the summer, in Fermanagh, far exceeding that given in 1850, at Crom Carlle, to his Excelency the Earl of Clarendon. The Dike of Wellington, who has not been in Ireland for many years, is anxious to pay his native country a farewell visit; and from his Excelency the Earl of Eginton's fame in these matters of taste, it will, no doubt, far exceed any entertalnment ever yet brought forward in that country.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing being Passion week, the racing, coursing, and steeple chase calendars are blank; with Easter commences the Newmarket campaign, which at present does not promise to be very brilliant until the autumn.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very large attendance this afternoon, but chiefly for the purpose of settling on the Northampton meeting; the betting, nevertheless, took rather a wide range, enabling us to make out a more elaborate price current than for some time past.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

| 10 to 1 aget Backbiter | 15 to 1 aget Eithiron | 12 to 1 — Officious (t) (uaken) | SUBURBAN HANDICAP | 6 to 1 aget Greengage | 8 to 1 aget Kilmeney (4 to 1 agst Stilton 9 to 1 — Kate 10 to 1 — Miss Anne | 8 to 1 aget Kilmeney (1) 5 to I aget Mary Ann (t) 6 to I —— Surprise vo THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
| 6 to 1 aget Daniel o'Rounk; | 6 to 1 aget Filius
| 10 to 1 aget Ambroso 9 to 2 agst Homebrewed CHESTER CUP.
| 25 to 1 aget Surpri c
| 50 to 1 aget Backbiter | 25 to 1 agst Merry Bird (t) DREBY.

1 15 to 1 agst Alfred the Great | 17 to 1 agst Claverhouse | 16 to 1 — Oreilo | 20 to 1 — Lapidist 5 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble 12 to 1 ___ Augur(t)

EPSOM SPRING MEETING .- THURSDAY.

These races came off on Thursday. The weather was very fine, the sun shining as on a May-day, and the course was well attended. The success of the favourite for the great race proved that it was not "April Fool-day" for his backers.

TRIVITE OF THE GREAT FACE DETECT THAT THE PRICE OF THE GREAT PARTS.—Stapleton (Hollowsy), I. Puritan, 2.

CITY END SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—Butterfly (Kendall), I. Ianthe, 2.

TWO YEAR-OLD STARES.—Sister to Iracundus, I. Gold Dust, 2.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STARES.—Stilton (Carroll), I. Joe Miller, 2. Nine-teen started. A tood start was effected. Kate, who had been in much favour for some days before the race, took a strong lead at starting, being at one time about eight lengths ahead. At the last turn, Stilton, the favourite, who had been waiting handy, came up, had the race safe at the stand, and won easy by a length.

SELLING STAKES — Heliotrope, 1. Cosachia, 2. RAILWAY PLATE. — Timid Fawn, 1. Butterfly, 2.

CROXTON PARK RACES .- TUESDAY.

CROXTON FARK RACES.—Tresday.

The Farmers' Plate of £50, and 10 sovs for the second.—Mr. R. Burrows' b. m. by Blankney, dam by Sir Gilbert, 1. Mr. G. Parr's Cropwell, 2. The Belvoir Castle Stares of 15 sovs. osch, and 80 added.—Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes, 1. Mr. Parkinson's Odessus, 2.

The Granby Handicar of 20 sovs. each, and 5 only if declared.—Mr. Crawford's Darkie, 1. Lord Wilton's Herbert, 2.

The Billesdon Coplow Stares.—Proceed, 1. Voltigeur, 2.

Handicar Sweepstakes.—The Incurable walked over.

THE BATH STAGHOUNDS .- SINGULAR INCIDENT .- Warminster

The Bath Staghounds.—Singular Incident.—Warminster market-place was suddenly disturbed on Friday mid-day week, by the unexpected appearance of a fine stag, which flew panting up the High-street, having escaped from Captain West's staghounds, after a capital run across the Downs from Knook Knowle. The animal was secured, and safely lodged in the stables of the King's Arms, where the gallant Captain had a narrow escape from serious injury upon teo nearly approaching the infuriated animal.

Great Running Match.—A race, over twenty miles, took place on Monday, in the Copenhagen grounds, in which twelve of the best pedestrians of the day were engaged. The prizes were—for the first man, £20; the second, £5; the third, £3; and the fourth £2. The names of the candidates were—Levitt (the champion), Jackson (American Deer), Cook (Greenwich Cow-boy), Adama (Mitcham), Kelicy (Chalvey), Murdock (Lanarkshire), Stone (of Pinilco), Martin (Maidst.ne), Welbam (Peacock's novice), Bond (of Whitechapel), Pudney (of Mile-end), and Smith (of Turnham green). At the seventeenth mile Levitt, Cook, and Adams were left aione to contend, and those three walked over the rest of the distance of twenty miles, Levitt winning the first prize, Cook the second, and Adams the third. The first ten miles were done in 53 minutes 38 seconds, and the first fifteen miles in 1 hour 22 minutes 40 seconds. There were about 12,000 spectators. about 12,000 spectators.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The return for the quarter PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The return for the quarter ending Lady-day shows that at the Model, Whitechapel, St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Marylebone, St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and Greenwich, the number of bathers has been 92,655, and the receipts £1445 lls. 4d.; that the number of washers has been 53,961; the number of hours' washing, &c., 125,5674; and the receipts, £620 4s. 9d. At Liverpool, Hall, Bristol, Preston, and Birmingham, the number of bathers has been 41,935, and the receipts, £624 l8s.; the number of washers. 12,284; the number of hours of washing, &c., 45,806; and the receipts, £190 3s. 8d. The sum of the combined receipts of five establishments in the metropolis, which as yet yield us reports, during the past quarter (winter season), is £2065 lfs. 1d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

With the exception of a purchase of about £100,000 Consols on account of the Court of Chancery, the amount of money business doing in the national securities this week has been comparatively small. Prices, however, have been well supported, and very few illustrations of moment have been officially marked. Considering the immense amount of bullion in the Bank of England, now about £20,000,000 sterling, the fact that the whole of the exchanges are favourable, and that large surplus funds are held by private bankers waiting for profitable investment, the chances are more in favour of a rise than a decline in present rates. Some surprise has been expressed in the City that the last three steamers from the United States brought ne specie; but it must be understood that some heavy investments, exceeding £1,000,000, have lately been made in America for large operators in Capel-court and elsewhere. Should these purchases (effected, be it observed, in United States Bonds, which, at present quotations, yield an annual interest equal to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent.), be continued, it is probable that the imports of bullion from New York will show a failing off; yet, on the other hand, it is clear that the large shipments of British-manufactured goods to the American continent, and the ready market there found for them, will cause heavy balances to accumulate in favour of parties here. Again, we must not lose sight of the important fact that the produce of gold in California, as well as in Australia, is still rapidly increasing; hence, we should not be surprised to find the stock of bullion in the Bank by, or shortly after, the close of this year considerably in excess of its present amount. In the discount market, the rates of discount have not varied. First-rate bills have been done freely at 2½ per cent.; but, owing to the unfavourable rumours afloat in reference to the stability of certain large firms, bankers in general have continued cautious in their ad

under £1000,803, 77s. prem.; Exchequer bills have sold at 68s. for £1000, and 71s, prem. for smail.

One of the leading events in the foreign market has been the settlement of the Account, which, on the whole, has been rather an important one. The extreme flactuations during the period it was open ranged thus:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. Bonds, 16; Equador, 2; Grenada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 1½; Ditto Deferred, 19 Mexican, 2; Peruvian Five per Cents, 4; Ditto Dieferred, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1; Span sh Actives, 1½; Ditto Dieferred, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1; Span sh Actives, 1½; Ditto Dieferred, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1; Span sh Actives, 1½; Ditto Dieferred, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1; Span sh Actives, 1½; Ditto Dieferred, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1; Span sh Actives, 1½; Ditto Did Three per Cents, 1½; Venezuela Active, 6; Ditto Deferred, 1½. The rise in Buenos Ayres Stock is easily accounted for; viz. the termination of the war in the River Plate; and the present high figure of Peruvians is to be wholly attributed to the guano contract, which is yielding a very large annual return. It is in contemplation to make a gradual extinction of the dobt of Peru, and the abundant means in hand justifies the impression that present prices are safe. We may observe that the Active Bonds bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent., and the Deterred I per cent. from the 1st of April, 1852, the scale of interest undergoing a yearly increase of ½ per cent. till the 1st of April, 1856, when it will remain fixed at 3 per cent. Instead of being drawn by lot for the purpose of being cancelled, they are now openly purchased in the Market. The Peninsular Bonds have not rallied; and there has been less doing in Northern Stocks. Towards the close of business, Buenos Ayres, for the Account, 3a to 33½; but 26½, the purchased in the Market. The Peninsular Bonds have not rallied; and there has been less doing in Northern Stocks. Towards the close of business, Buenos Ayres, for the Account, 3a to 3½; but 3

Dublin and Belfast Junction, 29%; Eastern Counties, 9%; Eastern Union, B. and C., 4%; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5%; Great Northern, 19%; Ditto, Six per Cents, 14%; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 37%; Great Western, 88%; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71%; Ditto, Fifths, 7%; Leeds Northern, 17; London and Blackwall, 7%; London and Brighton, 99; North-Western, 1234; South-Western, 89; Ditto, £50, 36%; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 8%; Midland, 64%; Newmarket, 6%; Norfolk, 34%; North British, 8%; North Staffordshire, 9%; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17%; Scotch Central, 15%; Shrewsbury and Brimingham, Class A., 7%; Ditto, Class B., 5%; South Devon, 16%; South-Eastern, 21% ex. new; South Wales, 33; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18%; and York and North Midland, 24%.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals—Leeds and Bradford, 102; Lowestoft, 17; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21% ex. div.; Royston and Hitchin, 8%.

Preference Shares.—Aberdeea, 1% dis.; East Anglian, 3%; Eastern Counties Extension, 1 pm.; Ditto, 6 per Cunt. 18c; Eastern Union Scrip, 6 per Cent., 13; London and Brighton Preference, 5 per Cent, 121%; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 143; London and South-Western, New, 8%; London-derry and Ennisklien, Haif Shares, 11%; Midland Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 137; Ditto, Freierence, 4%.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 4%; East Indian, 21%; Luxembourg, 4½; Namur and Liege, 6%; Ofleans and Bordeaux, 13%; Paris and Strasbourg, 21%; Tours and Nantes, 10%; West Flanders, 2%; and Western of France, 7%.

An impertant meeting of the shareholders in the Agua Fria Gold-mining Company was held on Monday, which passed off favourably. The lease will be extended by Colonel Fremont, but he refuses to sell the estate. On Thursday gold shares generally were fast. Colonial, ½ to § pm.; Quartz Rock, § pm.; St. John del Rey, 28%.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat in the port of London have been on a very limited scale, and the receipts by land carriage have exhibited no material increase; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has continued very inactive, at bare; y stationary prices. A moderate business has been doing in fine foreign wheats, at full currencies; but low and middling qualities have commanded very little attention. Floating cargoes have been quite negicted. Fine matiting barley has old to a fair extent, at previous quotations; whilst the value of grinding and daulting sorts has been maintained. In mate next to nothing doing. Oats toleraby firm, but not desirer. Beams, peas, Indian corn, and flour very dull, at barely late figures.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red. 39s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red., 39s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red., 39s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red., 39s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Drown ditto, 49s to 54s; Kingston and view of the suffer suffer feed oats, 19s to 23s; proteo ditto, 21s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 23s; title, 19s to 22s; proteo ditto, 21s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 23s; title, 19s to 22s; title, 32s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 39s; gray peas, 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; title, 32s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 39s; gray peas, 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; per barrel; French, 29s to 35s; per guarter. Town-made the sufficient of the sufficient peaks of t

of gold ordinary native have changed hands at 38s 6d to 38s per owt. Foreign codes very dall.

Rice.—The demand is whol y confined to small parcels, at about last week's prices.

Provisions.—Irish butter is very dull, and selling at irregular prices. Carlow, Clonmel, and Klikenny, 68s to 78s; Cork. This to 78s; and klimentek, 69s to 68s per owt. Both English and foreign qualities move off slowly. on lower terms. Fine weekly Dorset, 28s to 94s; middling disto, 70s to 69s; stale, 50s to 58s per cwt; fresh, 7s to 11s per dozon 1b. Bacon dull, and 2s lower waterford sizeable, 50s to 58s; heavy, 48s. Limerick sizeable, 48s to 49s; heavy, 46s. Fine rish bladdered lard sizeady, at 56s to 58s; and the keg, 50s to 52s per cwt. Most other articles are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—Our market continues extremely inactive, and P Y C, on the spot, is quoted at 32s 64per cwt. Town sallow—the supply of which is large—33s per cwt net cash; rough far, 2s per 81b.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the demand is heavy, and most block of the continues of the demand is heavy. and most block of the cash; rough far, 2s per 61b.

zs per 81b. Olik. —Generally speaking, the demand is heavy, and most kinds of oil may be purchased on rather lower terms.

er lower terms.

irits...Leeward Island rum is dull in sale, at 1s 4jd to 1s 6d; and East India, 1s 4d per

n, net cash. Jameloa and Demerara support late rates. In brandy very little is doing,

te figures. British-made spirits dull, at 9s 1ld to 10s cash; and Geneva, 1s 9d to 2s 4d

Bergalion.

Hay and Straw.—Mendow hay, £2 15a to £4; clover ditto, £3 5a to £4 5s; and straw,

#81 4 to £1 9s per load. 9s per load. Arr's Hardey, 12s 9d; Choster Main, 12s 6d; Holywell, 11s; Gosforth, 13s; Harten, an Main, 1ss; Hetton, 15s; Lambien, 14s 9d; Szewart's, 15s; Coupen Hardey,

281 4 to £1 9s per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 12s 9d; Choster Main, 12s 6d; Holywell, 1ts; Goaforth, 13s; Harten, 12s 6d; Edon Main, 1ts; Hetton, 15s; Lambion, 1ts 9d; Siewart's, 15s; Coupen Hartley, 12s 9d pr 1ton.

Hops.—Although the show of samn's is very small, the demand for all kinds of hops is beavy; and prices are barely supported.

Wool.—So little is doing in our market, that the quotations are almost neminal. The supply in warehouse is limited.

Hotatocs.—The arrivals of potatoes still continue on a very extensive scale, for the time of year; whilst the demand is heavy, at prices varying from 5s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield.—The trade has ruled excessively heavy, and the quotations have given wey from 2d to 4d per 81br.—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d per 3 lbr, to sink the offal.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—Our markets are in a very depressed state, as follows:—

Beof, from is 10d to 2s 0d; mutton, 2s 2d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; pork, 2s 4d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, to sink the offal.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 25.

17th Light Dragoons: Lieutenant R White to be Captain, vice Richards.

2d Foot.—Ensign R C Thomson to be Lieutenant, vice Jaccon; Lieutenant J H Recke to be Adjustan; vice Jaccon; Lieutenant J H Recke to be Adjustan; vice Jaccon; Lieutenant J H Recke to be Adjustan; vice Jaccon; Lieutenant J H Recke to be Adjustan; vice Jaccon; Lieutenant J H Recke to be Adjustant Surgeon, vice Robb. The Lieutenant F Patmer to be Lieutenant, vice Shipley. 10th: Assistant Surgeon, vice Robb. The Lieutenant, vice Shipley. 10th: Assistant Surgeon, vice Robb. The Lieutenant, vice Clerke. 25th: Ensign R Honte to be Adjustant Surgeon, vice Inglis. 21st: Second Lieutenant, vice Clerke. 25th: Ensign R Honte to be Captain, vice Mills; Ensign V Bennett to be Captain, vice Gore. Li-u-J F T Captain, vice Mills; Ensign V Bennett to be Li-ut, vice Quayled 25th: Ensign P W Advisor, vice Patmer. 25th: A H Dillon, Bart, to be Lucutenant, vice Wolfige. 53d; Captain A P Gore to be Captain, vice Patmer. 25th: Lieutenant, vice Wallack. 85th: U G Clarke to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Lieutenant, vice Wallack. 85th: W G Clarke to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Brow Major T Prendergast; Ensign G Cole to be Lieut, vice Maccounid.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut P J Macdounid to be Capt, vice Brow Major T Prendergast; Ensign G Cole to be Lieut, vice Maccounid.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut H Hewetson to be Lieut, vice H Jones; Ensign C J Magnay to be Lieutenant, vice Havetson.

Erevet Coll Medical Cole of CENDNANCE, March 24.

COFFICE OF CENDNANCE, March 24.

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OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MARCH 24.

Royal Artillery: Lieut-Col W Beil to be Colonel, vice Grutsandan; Brev Møjor C W Wingdeld to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Bel; Second Capt R B Price to be Capt, vice Wingdeld; First Lieut G Colclough to be Second Captan, vice Blackwood Price; Second Lieut H P P Phelips to be First Lieut, vice Colclough.

Lieut, vice Colcleugh.

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W HALLIDAY, Glasgow, wine-merchant.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Royal Regiment of Artillory—Major-General & Campbell to be Colonel Commandant, vice Major-General Lacy, deceased.

Major-General Lacy, deceased.

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facturer.

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BIRTHS.
of a son — On the 22d uit, the wife of the Rev R On the 25th u't, the Lady Alfred Faget, of a son — On the 22d ult, the wife of the Rev R W Flispatrick, of a son — On the 25th ult, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Voux, of a daughter, silinor. — On the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev Chancelic Baget, of a son. — On the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev C E Moberly, of a daughter — On the 25th ult, the of the Rev C E Moberly, of a daughter. — On the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev C E Moberly, of a daughter. — On the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev C M Edmander H Bridges, of a son. — On the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev Charles Blekmors, M A, of a son. — On the 25th ult, the wife of the Rev Charles Blekmors, M A, of a son. — On the 25th ult, the We Fan Baillie, of a daughter. — On the 27th ult, the wife of the Rev Charles Leigh Joynes, of a daughter.

On the 22d ult, the Rev W Cornavall, M A, Colonial Chaplain to Cape Coast Castle, late Rector of 8: Aichael's Berbice, to Frances, oldest caughter of TB Hudson, Esq. of Wayland, Hersham's, Waston-spon-fhames.—On the 25th ult, James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringletto, to Elizabeth Chartotte, younger daughter of John whyte Melville, Esq. and Lady Catherine Whyte Melville.—On the 3th ult, Charles, younge te son of Professor Cowper, of King's College, London, and Kensington-park-villas, to Isatel Agnes, youngest daughter of John Thompson, Esq. of Campden-hull, Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult, Jane Craufurd Viscountess Hawarden.—On the 10th ult, Angusta Louisa, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart, & C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Sinister Penipotentiary to his sisjesty the King of Sweden and Korwsy.—Ou the 24th ult, in the 75th year of his sige, Lieut-ten-sal Thomas Stewart, of the Madras Army.—On the 12th ult, Schiza, wife of Coloce the Hon (ranley Onelow, aged 46.—On the 25th ult, Rearn Mary D'Orlyt, the believed wife (f the lev C W Edmostston.—On the 28th ult, the Susan Mary D'Oyly, the beloved wife of the Rev C W Edmondstone.—On the 28th Lady Olivis Acheson.—On the 28th Lady Olivis Acheson.—On the 28th Lady Olivis Acheson.—On the 28th Lady Sheks, and a magistrate for the counties of Bucks and Berks.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 196, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.